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Men of Mark in Virginia

Ideals of American Life

A Collection of Biographies of the
Leading Men in the State

LYON G. TYLER, LL.D.
President William and Mary College
Editor-in-Chief

VOLUME II.

Illustrated with many Full Page Photo-Steel Engravings

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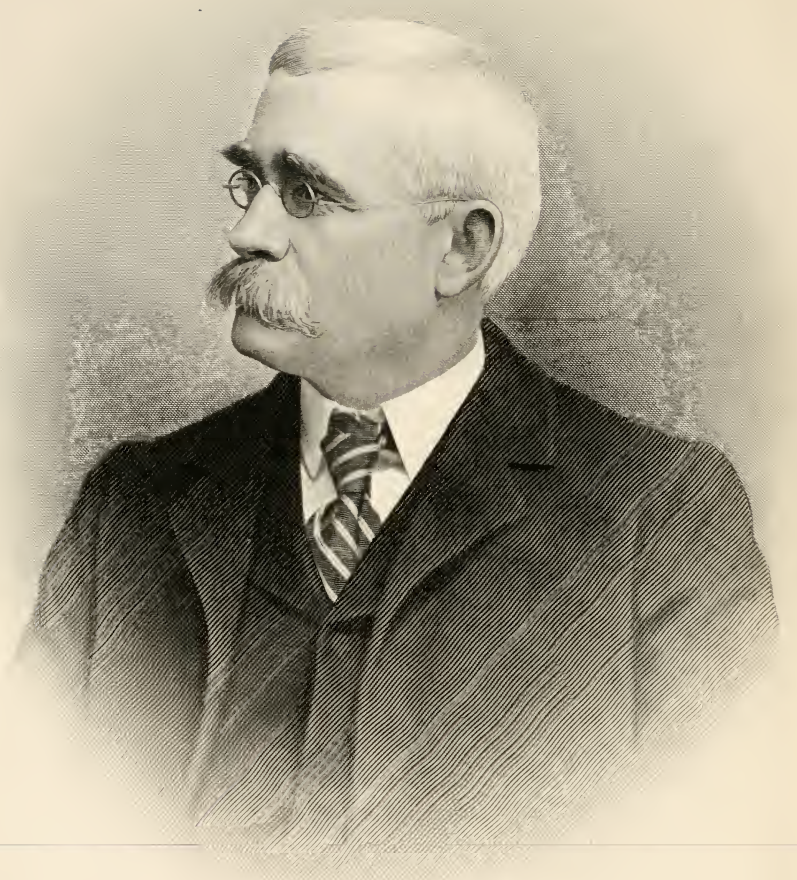

Sincerely Yours

Jno. H. Alexander

JOHN HENRY ALEXANDER

ALEXANDER, JOHN HENRY, lawyer, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, September 23, 1846. His father, William C., was a farmer of Clarke county, a man of integrity, decision of character, business ability, and marked literary proclivities. He neither held nor desired public office, but followed the even tenor of his way, as an unobtrusive farmer and private citizen. John H.'s mother was Susan C. Alexander, a woman of great force of character and of intellectual tastes: to her, by her husband's early death, fell the training of her son; and all that he is, he owes to the influence of his mother. After giving him such home training as was proper to set him on the way of righteousness, she sent him to a preparatory school of which the late Virginius Dabney was principal; here he received a great stimulus toward intellectual pursuits, under one of the most famous of the post-bellum teachers of Virginia. From this school he proceeded to the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of B. L. At the university young Alexander came under the influence of Dr. W. H. McGuffey, and of John B. Minor, the famous law professor, whose name has long been a household word among the lawyers of Virginia.

With such teachers and such home training, Mr. Alexander had moral and mental capital to take him through life. In addition to this, however, he had family traditions to inspire him to do something. His father's father, John Alexander, was a soldier of the War of 1812. John's father, William, was a soldier of the Revolution.

The earliest American ancestor of the Alexanders was John Richard (Alexander), who came from Scotland, and settled in Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, about 1750.

With such vigorous Scotch blood coursing through his veins, with such training as he received from his mother, and with such teachers as the fates provided him, we can see that the career of

John H. Alexander is but a logical evolution. He *might* have been a failure. He might have thrown himself in the face of the forces that were working to make him a man; but, with natural ability and such environments, without any interference on his part, he is what he is.

In boyhood, John Alexander read books of adventure, such as Scott's novels, etc. In later life, he fed his mind upon metaphysical works and standard poetry, the one class training his logical powers; the other, his imagination and his taste. Take a young man so trained, with teachers already named, put him in close touch with such older men as Dr. William H. McGuffey, Major Burr P. Noland, General William H. Payne, and we see a product of a high order.

In spite of his youth, Mr. Alexander served one year in the Confederate army, with Mosby's Rangers; and his experience has taken shape in a lecture on Mosby's men, which he has frequently delivered. He occasionally writes for the press on similar topics.

Mr. Alexander began life in 1871 as a lawyer in Middleburg, Virginia. As a boy, he longed to be a lawyer; hung around the courthouse while important cases were being argued. All the influences around his youth at Warrenton, Virginia, were such as to create within him a thirst for honorable distinction in law. This thirst was no wise abated while he sat at the feet of John B. Minor, the greatest law teacher ever known to living generations of Virginians. An honorable ambition has guided Mr. Alexander from youth to ripe maturity. It stimulated and inspired him when General William H. Payne, the knightly paladin of Warrenton, asked him to become his partner; and the intimacy between these two spirits was a joy to both.

Mr. Alexander has rendered valuable service to his people as chairman of the Democratic committee of Loudoun county. He belongs to several social and beneficiary orders, such as the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the Masonic order. He is a member of the supreme tribunal of the first named, and has been its chief tribune since 1898.

What is the philosophy of this successful life? What is the basic principle upon which John H. Alexander has built his vigorous manhood? Let us hear his advice to young Americans:

"Be uncompromisingly loyal to the Truth." There we have it. The poet said, "He is a freeman whom the truth makes free." A greater yet put it in terms of eternal life.

October 1, 1874, Mr. Alexander married Emma H. Hughes, of Loudoun county, Virginia. They have had six children; five survive.

His address is Leesburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM EDWIN ALLEN

ALLEN, WILLIAM EDWIN, lawyer, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, June 21, 1861. His parents were Alfonzo Samuel and Frances E. Allen. His father served in the Confederate States army throughout the war and at its close returned to his home without a dollar and thoroughly disheartened.

The boyhood of William Allen was passed on a farm of which his father was tenant. The environment was unfavorable and hardships were many and severe. There was no public school near his home, and even if there had been, the poverty of his parents would have prevented his attendance. He was poorly clad and until he was past ten years of age he never had a pair of shoes. From early childhood he was a worker, so early, in fact, that he says he cannot remember the time when he did not work. Fortunately he was large and strong, and the ambition to excel, which he inherited from his mother and which has distinguished him in later life, made him earnest and persistent in his effort to "do more work than the other fellow."

In his eleventh year he left home and returned only for occasional visits. He found work in a large saw mill near the Natural Bridge. Here he remained for two years and for more than half of this period he drove a team of six steers hauling lumber to a point on the James river. For several years after leaving the mill he was employed on a farm and on various public works. When he was seventeen he went to Earlysville, a village in the northern part of Albemarle county, to work for his brother-in-law in a country store. Up to this time he knew nothing of books but, from some cause that he never was able to explain, his ambition to become educated was aroused, and after the work of the day was done he sat up late in order to learn to read and write. For his work at this place he received only his "victuals and clothes;" but, after serving his apprenticeship. he became

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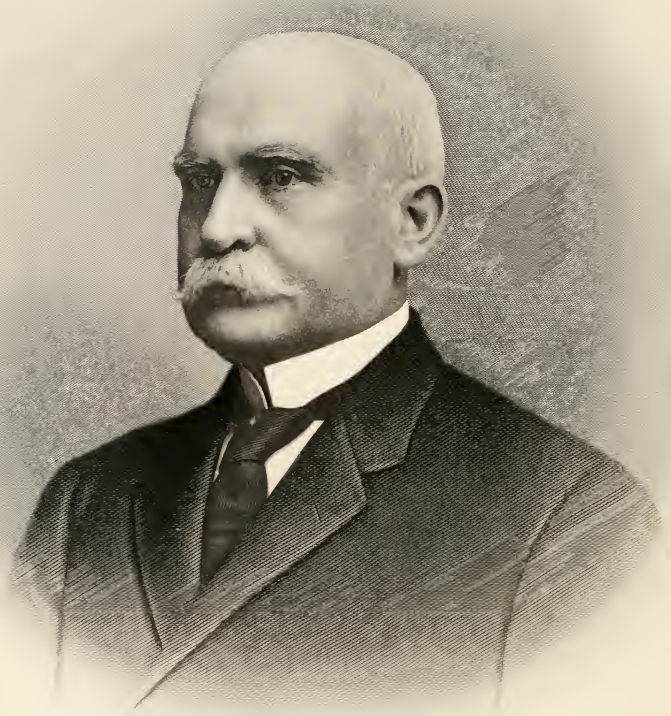
clerk in a country store nine miles south of Charlottesville, where he remained two years. He then obtained a position in a store at Charlottesville and as part payment for his work he was, for four months, allowed to attend a public school from ten o'clock in the forenoon until three o'clock in the afternoon. This was his entire schooling until he entered the University of Virginia; where he attended law lectures during the sessions of 1887-88 and 1889-90. At the university, he was heavily handicapped by the necessity of working in order to obtain money with which to pay his expenses. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar and at once commenced practice at Charlottesville. In a short time he removed to Clifton Forge. Later he settled in Covington, where he has continued to reside.

Mr. Allen has been successful in the practice of his profession. From 1891 to 1895 he was the state's attorney for Alleghany county and in the autumn of 1903 he was again elected to the same office for a term of four years. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been chairman of the county committee; member of the State executive committee, and a delegate from the tenth district of Virginia to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1904, at which Hon. Alton B. Parker was nominated for the presidency.

Regarding the various influences which have aided him in his efforts to succeed, Mr. Allen states that he left home too early in life to obtain from it the help which many men have received, though he gained useful lessons from the precepts and example of his mother. School could do but little for him on account of the limited time which he was able to attend. Private study gave him what mental discipline he has had. Contact with men in active life, combined with a resolute purpose to make his way in the world, has done more for him than anything else. He has never sought to "shine" but has earnestly tried to become a useful man. His most helpful reading in his earlier years was "Self-Help," by Samuel Smiles, and various works on history. Almost at the beginning of his study he determined to become a lawyer and, through many hardships and almost insuperable difficulties, he kept constantly to this purpose. After working all day he frequently studied until two o'clock the next morning.

The success that he has won shows what can be done, even under the most unpromising conditions, by well-directed effort and an intelligent and unswerving purpose.

Mr. Allen was married November 18, 1891, to Lucia G. Sterling. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1906. Their home is at Covington, Alleghany County, Virginia.



Yours faithfully
Charles J. Anderson

CHARLES JEFFERIES ANDERSON

ANDERSON, CHARLES JEFFERIES, was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 12, 1848, and is a son of the late George W. Anderson, of Richmond and Margaret L. Anderson, his wife. The father was for many years one of the leading merchants of Richmond, and was possessed of virtues of mind and character that won for him the highest esteem. The subject of this sketch, is of English descent, being a great-grandson of Colonel Joseph Jefferies, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of the Revolutionary army. His boyhood days were spent mostly in the city of Richmond. His first military training was received at the Virginia Military institute, at Lexington, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. In 1864-65 he was a cadet in the Virginia Military institute corps of cadets in the Confederate States army.

In 1870 he began an active commercial career in Richmond, being a member of the firm of George W. Anderson and Sons. His people have from time to time claimed both his civic and military services and in every emergency General Anderson has measured up to the standard of the "man four square." From 1871 to 1893 he was actively allied with the Virginia volunteers, rising by steady steps from captain in 1871 to major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel 1st Virginia regiment, brigadier-general 1st brigade in which latter capacity he succeeded General Fitzhugh Lee in 1885, serving as such until 1893, when he was appointed adjutant-general of Virginia, and so continued until 1898.

In 1873 he was commissioner from the state of Virginia to the Vienna exposition. In February, 1906, he was again appointed adjutant-general of the state by Governor Swanson, an appointment which is thoroughly approved by the people at large and especially by men in military circles. General Anderson has from time to time, served his city and state in political offices. In 1902 he was a member of the city council of Richmond. In 1903-04 he represented Richmond in

the house of delegates of Virginia. In 1906 he was sent to the state senate as a senator from Richmond city.

He is connected in an official capacity with the R. E. Lee camp Soldiers' Home, the Richmond Male Orphan society, the Virginia Military institute board, and with various other well-known organizations.

General Anderson is endowed with traits of heart and manner that make him not only a good soldier at all times, but a worthy citizen in every sense. Intelligent, modest, dignified, courteous, he well embodies the virtues of a true Virginian.

General Anderson is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of the Army and Navy club, of New York city, of the Commonwealth and Westmoreland clubs, at Richmond, and is at present (1906) a member of the board of governors of the last named club. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In political affiliation he is, and always has been, a Thomas Jefferson Democrat.

His postoffice address is Richmond, Virginia.

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Very truly Yours
Wm. S. Anderson

WILLIAM EDWARD ANDERSON

ANDERSON, WILLIAM EDWARD, M. D., is the son of William Watkins Anderson and Laura Marks Anderson, and was born in Prince George county, Virginia, September 10, 1866. Like many other Virginians, he is of Scotch descent, his earliest ancestors having come from Scotland to Virginia in colonial days and settled on York river.

Dr. Anderson's boyhood was spent in the country, where he worked on the farm, and gained a practical knowledge of farming operations. His education was commenced under a private instructor and was continued in the public schools of his county, but for some years prior to his entrance to college he again had a private teacher. After passing a year at Randolph-Macon college he entered the Medical college of Virginia, at Richmond, in 1886, and remained there during the sessions of 1886-1887 and 1887-1888, diligently seeking to equip himself for the practice of his chosen profession. He graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888, and since that time has been actively engaged in practice, in which he has achieved success and prominence.

Dr. Anderson is one of the surgeons of the Norfolk and Western railroad, and is a director in a number of private corporations and institutions, to the conduct of which his business acumen and sound judgment have materially contributed. Among other business positions which he occupies is that of president of the Farmville telephone company.

Like many physicians who are influential in their several communities, Dr. Anderson is imbued with the civic spirit, and is much interested in politics. He is the chairman of the Democratic party of his county; and is a member of the board of trustees of the State Female Normal school, at Farmville. His interest in practical social science has led him in the direction of valuable public service in connection with works of charity and the public prisons; and he is actively identified with the organi-

zation and conduct of several associations which are engaged in or related to these subjects.

From 1892 to 1896, Dr. Anderson was a member of the Farmville guards, a military company of his town. From 1896 to 1898, he was first assistant surgeon of the 3rd Virginia regiment of infantry volunteers; and he served as captain and assistant surgeon in the Spanish-American war. He is a member of the American Medical association; a member of the Medical society of Virginia, in which he held the office of its first vice-president in 1903-1904, and was, at its last meeting, elected a delegate, for the next two years, to the American Medical association—one of the highest honors the society can bestow. He is also a member, and one of the executive committee, of the Tri-State Medical association of Virginia and the Carolinas. He is president of the Orange-Keysville Railway company, and for six years he has been president of the town council of Farmville. He is fond of all outdoor sports, but especially of fox and bird hunting, and fishing. His horses and dogs are some of the finest in Southside Virginia. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a prominent member.

On April 30, 1901, Dr. Anderson married Pearl Horton Venable; they have had three children. Their home is one of the finest in their section of the state.

Dr. Anderson and his family reside in Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia.

DECATUR AXTELL

AXTELL, DECATUR, vice-president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad company, was born in the town of Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, February 8, 1848, and on both sides of his family is descended from the earliest settlers of Massachusetts colony;—through his father from Daniel Axtell of Berkhampstead, England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1641, and by his mother from John Alden and Priscilla, his wife, who came over in the Mayflower and settled at Plymouth in 1621. His ancestors were people of high character, great intelligence, and excellent social standing. In his parentage, also, he was much blessed; for his father and mother, Almon and Sophronia Boynton Axtell, were physicially, intellectually and morally far above the ordinary. From them he, doubtless, inherited those sturdy virtues, the cultivation of which made him what he afterwards became. Almon Axtell's chief occupation was farming; and, while the son was reared in a town, he was familiar in childhood and youth with country life and with all that is implied in such knowledge. The influence of a loving and gracious mother was especially strong in arousing his ambition, and he early became fond of books, especially history, which he read with avidity. Decatur Axtell's primary and secondary education was obtained in private and public schools and under tutors; in later years, he attended Illinois college, Jacksonville, Illinois, having first gained some experience of practical life before entering college. He found mathematical works, psychological and philosophical treatises, biography and history, with a sprinkling of the best standard fiction, most congenial to his tastes and most helpful in fitting him for his future career.

In the year 1864, at the age of sixteen, he left home, to enter on his life's work, and at the suggestion of his father, became attached, as rodman, to a corps of civil engineers engaged in the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. While not ambitious in the ordinary sense of that word, he started out with the firm resolve to stand in the front rank of his profession, so far as

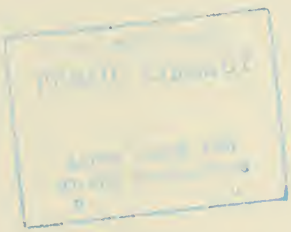
honorable and intelligent effort would enable him to do so. Inspired by home influences and by the congenial and helpful companions of maturer years, the young man forged ahead rapidly, to high and honorable success. Ere long we find him assistant engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, then assistant engineer and division superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. He afterwards became chief engineer of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas, consolidated at a later date with the Iron Mountain.

In the year 1880, Mr. Axtell was called to be general manager of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad, and supervised the construction and operation of that important enterprise as general manager, vice-president and director until it was consolidated in 1890 with the Chesapeake and Ohio, with which company he has since continued as vice-president. He is also president of the Toledo and Ohio Central, and vice-president of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway.

It will thus be seen that much the larger part of Mr. Axtell's life has been given to efficient and productive service in the Southern and Southwestern states, and that about two-thirds of his adult years have been spent in building up the interests and advancing the prosperity of the state and city of his adoption. It is pleasant to say that his fellow citizens of the Old Dominion recognize his work with grateful appreciation, and regard him not only as a most valuable agent in the material development of this section of the country, but also as a gentleman of worth and culture whom it is a privilege to know.

Mr. Axtell is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Virginia Historical society; the Mayflower society; the Sons of Colonial Wars; and of the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs, of Richmond, Virginia. He is a Democrat in politics, his only departure from the support of his party being in a vote for William McKinley against W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Axtell married May Cantrell, of Little Rock, Arkansas. Their home is at 926 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.



Yours truly
R. B. Ayres

RUFUS ADOLPHUS AYERS

AYERS, RUFUS ADOLPHUS, lawyer, ex-attorney-general of Virginia, was born May 20, 1849, and his parents were M. J. Ayers and Susan Lewis Wingfield. Upon his father's side he is descended from John Ayers, who came from England in early youth, resided in North Carolina until manhood, married and removed to Bedford county, Virginia, where he became a distinguished minister of the Methodist church. His father was a farmer and teacher, of unbending will, sterling integrity, and of excellent reputation for truth and morality. On his mother's side he is descended from John Lewis, the first settler of Augusta county, Virginia, who was born in Donegal, Ireland, and settled on Lewis' creek in Augusta county, in 1732. He and all his sons were distinguished in the Indian wars of the Border. (For a more particular account of the Lewis family, see the biography of Lunsford L. Lewis).

The subject of this sketch was a robust and active boy, who was fond of hunting and fishing and all athletic sports. His father died when he was eight years old, leaving Mrs. Ayers in straitened circumstances; and young Ayers was at work all the time he was not in school. He cut and hauled wood, cultivated the garden, and to help his mother did many odd jobs for the neighbors, who paid him liberally. He loved to work, was full of energy, and did whatever came to hand. During this critical period of General Ayers' life, the influence of his mother was very great. When his father died, leaving six orphan children, her courage never failed, but she met all the trials of her position bravely and cheerfully. Though not highly educated, her mind was well trained, and her superior mental endowments were apparent to all who knew her. She taught her children never to shrink from any difficulties that lay in their path but to meet them bravely, and that honor and integrity far outweighed every other consideration in life. General Ayers, with loyal devotion, declares that he owes all he is and all he expects to be to his mother. He attended the Goodson academy at Bristol, Vir-

ginia until 1861, when the war closed the school. He was then twelve years old and never went to school any more. Very fortunately he had made excellent use of his time from eight to twelve years; and, although deprived of all scholastic advantages after twelve, he read and studied everything he could lay his hands on. Histories and biographies were his favorite books, but he liked novels also, and he read a host of them, good, bad and indifferent.

After leaving school he became a clerk in a retail store, and remained in that business until April, 1864, when he went into the Confederate army to defend the state of his nativity to which he was to be of such service in after years. For the first six months he served on an independent detached command and the remainder of the time in the field quartermaster's department for East Tennessee.

After the close of the war he pursued the work of a salesman and merchant on his own account for seven years, but, in 1873, abandoned it for the profession of a lawyer. This was not an accidental step, but the fulfilment of a long cherished purpose. He was naturally ambitious, and he felt the desire of transmitting to his descendants a record that would compare favorably with any. The idea of becoming a lawyer came to him not long after his return from the army. During the summer after the surrender at Appomattox he cultivated a crop of corn with the horse brought with him from the war. He began his work in the fields early in the morning, and during the heat of the day would lie under the trees, and read, and study. That summer's reading fixed his determination to be a lawyer, and after a time he consulted with his uncle, Judge G. A. Wingfield, of Bedford, who encouraged him with the remark trite but stimulating: "There is plenty of room at the top." He sold goods and studied law, and, at length, after eight years came to the bar with the determination to succeed. His mother, who had all the strength of the Lewis blood and intellect, was a constant source of encouragement and inspiration.

In 1875, Mr. Ayers was elected attorney for the commonwealth for Scott county and served four years until 1879, during which time he was clerk of the committee on finance and

reading clerk of the house of delegates. He was also editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper called the "Scott County Banner," published at the court-house during this period. In 1876 he prepared the charter for the railroad between Bristol and Big Stone Gap, Virginia, and, in 1877, organized the company which commenced its construction. In 1881 Mr. Ayers was instrumental in organizing the Virginia Coal and Iron company —the largest coal company in Virginia—and has been counsel for and a director in the company ever since. He organized the Bank of Gate City in 1889; the Interstate Finance and Trust company and the Wise County bank in 1901 and 1902; the Virginia Tanning and Extract company in 1897; the Stone Gap Colliery company, and Wise County Terminal company in 1902; the Tazewell Coal and Land corporation, and the Seaboard Coal company in 1904; and at different times quite a number of smaller companies, with many of which he is still connected in an official capacity. Besides assisting in building the railroad from Bristol to Big Stone Gap, General Ayers was the leading spirit in building the railroad from Norton to Glamorgan, and the Big Creek branch of the Norfolk and Western railway.

During this time Mr. Ayers held many political offices. In 1880 he was supervisor of the census for the fifth district of Virginia under appointment from President Hayes, who was required by act of congress to ignore politics in making the appointments. From January 1, 1886 to January 1, 1890, he was attorney-general of Virginia. From 1883 to 1895 he served on the state central and executive committees of the Democratic party, and in 1901 and 1902 he represented Wise, Dickinson and Buchanan counties in the convention called to revise the constitution of the state.

In all these positions General Ayers performed a distinguished part, but he regards the legal fight which he made whilst attorney-general against the bondholders, as the most important service he ever rendered. For two years the bond holders, holding over ten million dollars of tax receivable coupons, tried by every legal device to force them into the treasury. The crisis came when Hugh L. Bond, judge of the United States Circuit court, issued a sweeping injunction, restraining

all the state officers, including the heads of the departments of Richmond and himself as attorney-general, from executing those statutes of Virginia, which made it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to force the tax receivable coupons into the state treasury.

General Ayers was not disturbed, but in order to carry the question of the power of the Federal court to the Supreme court of the United States boldly disobeyed the mandate of Judge Bond. He could not get the sheriff of Richmond to act, so he served himself the notice of suit which brought him into contempt. General Ayers was arrested and upon the hearing was fined five hundred dollars; and when he declined to pay, was ordered to jail. Upon this he promptly sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme court of the United States. At the hearing he was represented by the eminent lawyers Roscoe Conkling, John Randolph Tucker, Colonel W. W. Gordon, and Charles V. Meredith. The court set aside the order of imprisonment and discharged General Ayers from custody; and the question of the public debt, which had so long agitated the state, was settled not long after on terms honorable to the state and really to the advantage of the bondholders. The general assembly of Virginia unanimously passed a joint resolution commending general Ayers' conduct which was transmitted to him by General Lee, with a very complimentary letter. "I take great pleasure," he wrote, "in uniting with the legislature in its commendation of the spirit that enabled you, while obeying the laws of your state, to look through the bars of a jail, in order that you might peaceably see the rights of Virginia under the constitution preserved."

Second, however, only to the work of preserving the sovereignty of the state has been the part taken by General Ayers in the development of Southwest Virginia.

The multiplied experience of General Ayers renders him particularly competent to give good and wholesome advice to the young. He thinks he might have attained even greater success than he has, if he had given more time and attention to fewer enterprises. He, therefore, advises young men to follow closely what they undertake, and not to undertake more than

they can give full care and attention to. He urges them to keep busy at all times, for idleness wrecks more lives than all other causes combined. "It is rare that a young man who has kept busy from infancy becomes dissipated and wild. Such men generally begin to plan out work for themselves early, and rarely arrive at maturity without some definite aim in life. Good character, high moral ideas, strict integrity and usefulness, form a capital more lasting and more to be desired than money without them."

In politics, General Ayers has been loyal in his allegiance to the Democratic party and has never changed his opinions. He is not a member of any church, though he contributes to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which his wife is a member. He is very fond of horseback riding, hunting and fishing, and for exercise plays lawn tennis. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has served as master of a lodge. In his manners he is exceedingly genial and kind, and there are few as popular men in the state as Rufus A. Ayers.

On June 8, 1870, he married Victoria Louisa Morrison, and six children have been born to them, of whom three only are living (1906)—Kate Lewis Pettit, (neé Ayers), Harry J. Ayers, and James B. Ayers.

His address is Big Stone Gap, Wise County, Virginia.

OSCAR BAYNE BARKER

BARKER, OSCAR BAYNE, merchant, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, March 15, 1861. His parents were Francis Marion and Dematris Ann Barker. His father was a prominent Baptist minister. His mother was a woman of sincere piety, whose influence for good upon her family and acquaintances was strong and enduring.

When Oscar B. Barker was only two years old, his father died, leaving his eight children to the care of their mother, who was in straitened circumstances. The boy was healthy and strong, and as he increased in years he bore his full share of the work about home, attending school as opportunity offered, and making gratifying progress in his studies. He early developed traits of industry and enterprise, and under the careful training of his pious mother, established a reputation for sobriety and integrity. The financial condition of the family was such that a college course was out of the question. Therefore young Oscar, at the age of fourteen, went into the busy world to carve out his own fortune. For two years he served as clerk in a store at Peaksville, Bedford county, Virginia. Then he accepted a better position at Liberty (now Bedford City) Virginia, in a hardware store. After remaining in this position five years he acquired an interest in the business and became its active manager. Several years later he moved to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he established a wholesale hardware house, and where he still remains as president of the Barker-Jennings Hardware company. The business has grown to mammoth proportions, and is now the largest establishment of its kind south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. The building in which it is conducted contains two and a half acres of floor space, and its traveling salesmen cover the whole of the territory of three states—Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

Mr. Barker has never sought official positions and in several instances the demands of his business have compelled him to

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O. B. Barker

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decline honors of this kind which the people have desired to confer upon him. Nevertheless he has not shirked calls to take prominent part in enterprises intended to promote the welfare of the community. He has been pressed into service as president of the Southern Jobbers Hardware association. He has also been president of the Lynchburg board of trade, chairman of the public school board, director in various business corporations, and is now (1906) a director in the First National bank. He has also been identified with the management of various other bodies, including the Jones Memorial library, the Lyceum and the Young Men's Christian association.

In business Mr. Barker has always pursued a broad and liberal policy. The rewards that have come to him are those that are due him for close application and honorable dealing. He has never received financial aid from others, and the result of his efforts indicate what "self-help" can do for one who is earnest in purpose and upright in conduct.

Notwithstanding the demands of his large business interests, Mr. Barker has always taken a prominent part in the religious affairs of the city, being deacon in the College Hill Baptist church and superintendent of the Sunday school. His fellow-citizens have learned to count on him for coöperation in every undertaking, secular or religious, for the advancement of the city.

Mr. Barker is of a genial and social disposition, and partakes with a relish of innocent amusements, preferring for relaxation, bowling and horseback riding. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner and an Elk. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

The example of Mr. Barker should be an inspiration to aspiring young men, proving as it does, that business success may be gained by legitimate means, without taking short cuts, or resorting to questionable practices, and without sacrificing higher interests.

Mr. Barker was married on December 20, 1882, to Miss Estelle A. Wright. Of their five children, four are living in 1906.

Their residence is 1104 Wise Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM CAREY BARKER

BARKER, WILLIAM CAREY, physician, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, February 24, 1857. His father, the Reverend Francis M. Barker, was a noted minister in the Baptist church, and his mother was a woman of fine Christian character.

The boyhood of William Barker was passed in the country. At this period his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited. He attended the common schools near his home, read such medical books as he could secure, and, under the influence of his parents made a careful study of the Bible. When the way was opened for him to attend a higher institution of learning, he took a course at Richmond college, after which he studied at the Virginia Medical college and was graduated therefrom, with the degree of M. D., in 1884. He then located at Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county, and commenced the practice of his profession for which he had shown a marked taste from his early years.

In 1897 Dr. Barker removed to Buchanan, Botetourt county, Virginia, where he has continued to reside. From 1887 to 1897, he was assistant physician to the State hospital for the insane, at Petersburg. His resignation was accepted by his associates with deep regret, and they said of him: "Dr. Barker has always discharged his duties here faithfully, efficiently and cheerfully. His suavity of manner, gentleness of disposition and uniform courtesy have greatly endeared him to all connected with the hospital." In his private practice he has been very successful, and by the same gentleness and courtesy that was shown at the hospital he has endeared himself to the community in which he lives and labors.

Dr. Barker was married, first, in 1887, to Etta H. Jones, and second, in 1892, to Mabel E. Elam. A son by the first marriage and a daughter by the second were living in 1906. In politics, Dr. Barker is a Democrat and since 1901 he has been chairman of the executive committee of his county. On September 16,

Truly yours
W. C. Barker

1905, he was nominated by acclamation by his party for the house of delegates from Botetourt county, and on the 7th of the following November, he was elected for a term of two years. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and does much to promote the interests of these orders.

His address is Buchanan, Botetourt County, Virginia.

ROBERT PATTON BARRON

BARRON, ROBERT PATTON, banker and business man, was born at Turkey Cove, Lee county, Virginia, March 10, 1868. He is the son of W. N. G. Barron, Jr., and Eliza J. Barron. His father was a farmer of Lee county, a public-spirited citizen, interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived, and highly popular among his acquaintances.

Mr. Barron's youth was spent in the country on his grandfather's farm, where he learned to work at an early age. During the fall and winter seasons he attended the public free schools, and a private school conducted through the subscriptions of the neighborhood, who thus employed a teacher for four months in the year, to round out the public school session of five months. When not at school, he did the ordinary work of a boy on the farm, and gave to that labor his entire attention in the time of harvest.

In 1889, having determined to equip himself for a business career, he entered the Eastman National Business college at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated in 1890; and in 1895 he entered upon the activities of a banker as cashier of the banking house of Rufus A. Ayers and Company, at Big Stone Gap, Virginia. This position he held until 1892, and performed its duties so intelligently and successfully, that, when the Ayers and Company bank was succeeded in 1892 by the Interstate Finance and Trust company, he became cashier of the new institution, which position he retained until 1896. He is now vice-president of the Interstate Finance and Trust company, and also holds the responsible office of treasurer of Wise county, Virginia.

Mr. Barron is a member of the Masonic order, and is high priest in the Royal Arch chapter. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all the offices in its subordinate and encampment branches.

Mr. Barron is a member of the Republican party, to which he has always belonged, and is influential and popular in the

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R. P. Barron.

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local membership of his party, as is evidenced by his holding one of the most prominent and important political offices in his county.

On September 30, 1895, Mr. Barron married Mollie Dempster; and of their marriage have been born five children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

Mr. Barron's address is Big Stone Gap, Wise County, Virginia.

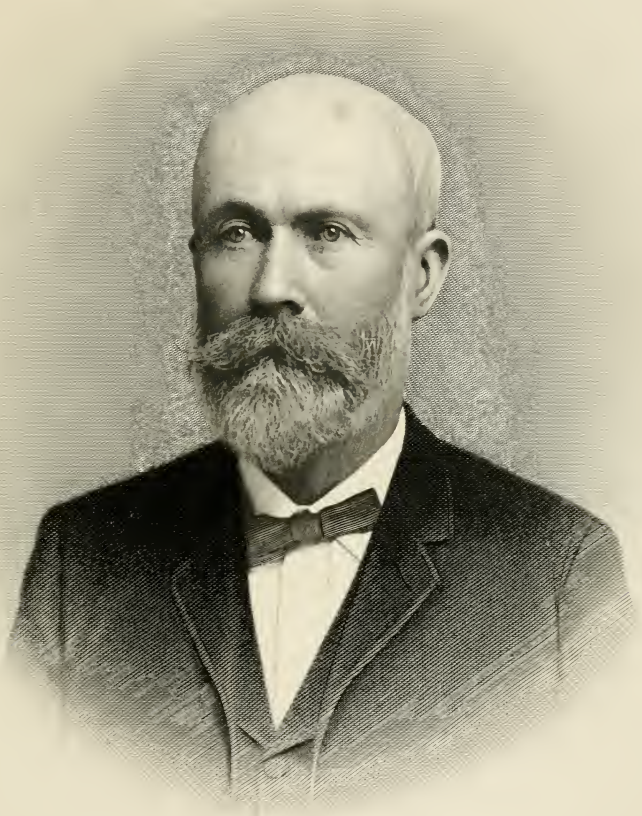
WILLIAM HENRY BRAMBLITT

BRAMBLITT, WILLIAM HENRY, physician, was born in the town of Liberty, now Bedford City, in the county of Bedford, Virginia, January 29, 1829. His father was Elkanah Bramblitt, a farmer of Bedford county; his mother, Mildred Dearing.

W. H. Bramblitt grew up in the country, and worked on the farm from the time he was fifteen years of age until he was twenty, when a severe and protracted spell of typhoid fever incapacitated him for further physical work. In his youth his attention was attracted to subjects of popular scientific interest; and to his reading in this direction Doctor Bramblitt attributes the development of his inclination and determination to pursue the career of a physician. He attended the New London academy for a few months; and later, entering the University Medical college of the city of New York, pursued a course in medicine, and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1857. After that time he took a post-graduate course in medicine at Bellevue Medical college, in 1871.

Doctor Bramblitt began the practice of his profession in Jonesboro, North Carolina, in 1857. When the War between the States broke out in 1861, he raised and organized the Grayson cavalry and commanded the company as captain up to the end of its term of enlistment. He was then appointed surgeon and ordered to the 63rd Virginia infantry for duty, and was engaged during the progress of the war in both field and hospital work.

Besides doing a general practice in his community, Doctor Bramblitt has been examiner for a number of life insurance companies. He has been a member of the board of health for the county and town of Pulaski, and there has been conferred upon him honorary membership in the Southwest Virginia Medical society. He is a member of the Virginia Medical society, of the American Anti-tuberculosis league, and other professional and scientific bodies; and has received the compliment of being recorded in Ashherst's "Principles and Practice of Surgery,"



Sincerely, Yours

W. H. Vanderbilt

under the title; "Litigation of Internal Carotid Artery," as having performed one of the only two operations of the kind done during the War between the States.

Doctor Bramblitt is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a Democrat who has never changed his politics.

Doctor Bramblitt has been married three times: First, on May 22, 1864, to Eliza H. Thomas, of Smyth county; second, on February 21, 1872, to Mary Watson, of Pulaski county; and third, on February 15, 1906, to Cora Hazelgrove, of Cumberland county, Virginia. He has no children living.

Doctor Bramblitt's address is Pulaski, Virginia.

JOHN PATTESON BRANCH

BRANCH, JOHN PATTESON, was born in the city of Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, October 9, 1830. His earliest known ancestors were Christopher Branch and his wife, Mary, who came from England in the good ship, London Merchant, previous to the year 1623. On his mother's side, his grandfather, John Blythe Read, was born in Wales. All his other ancestors lived in Chesterfield county, Virginia.

Mr. Branch is the son of the late Thomas Branch and Sarah Pride Branch (neé Read). His father was a merchant and banker, prominent in the commercial and other affairs of the city of Petersburg, and afterwards of the city of Richmond, and was well known throughout the state, alike for his success, and for his integrity and religious life. It has been said of him that "he was most conscientious, and loved justice above all other virtues." He served the city of Petersburg both as sheriff and as mayor, and in 1861 was a member of the Virginia Secession convention. Like many other Virginians he was at first opposed to secession, but afterwards cast in his lot with the Confederacy, seeing, with his approval, five sons and three sons-in-law enter its service.

With such parents, Mr. Branch had, by his very birth, a most hopeful start in life. His father gave him the very best educational advantages in the public and private schools of his native city. At the time he would have entered college, his health was quite poor, and so he turned aside, to engage at once in the commercial career to which he was to devote the remainder of his life. In 1848, he entered his father's office as a clerk. At this time he began to spend many of his spare moments in the study of books on commercial subjects, from which he derived large help in the pursuit of business. But more valuable still was the training he received under the advice and guidance of his noble father, to whom he has so constantly and justly given the credit for much of his prosperity and much of the best in his own character. He was led to the choice of his occupations as much

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John P. Branch

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by his father's desire to have him in the office with himself, as by his own love for a commercial life. This business life in contact with his father and since has proved to be a valuable aid in the enlargement of his intellectual powers and in the broadening of his views upon all subjects of real moment.

He remained in mercantile business until the Civil war, and after the war turned his attention to banking, removing to Richmond in the year 1871. More than twenty-five years ago, he became president of the Merchants National bank of Richmond, which position he has filled ever since with the most marked success.

When the Civil war broke out, along with so many other young men from the best homes in Virginia, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and became first lieutenant in the 44th Virginia battalion. He remained in the service of his state until the war closed, and was at Appomattox court-house when General Lee surrendered his worn-out forces to the superior strength of General Grant. On the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox court-house, he was detailed on the staff of Major Snodgrass, who was acting quartermaster-general of General Lee's army.

On May 12, 1863, during the progress of the Civil war, he married Miss Mary Louise Merritt Kerr, of Petersburg. From this union there were born four children—two sons, Blythe Walker Branch, of Paris, France, and John Kerr Branch, of Richmond, Virginia; and two daughters, Effie Kerr Branch, Richmond, Virginia, and Mrs. Authur Graham Glasgow, of London, England, (neé Margaret Elizabeth Branch).

Mr. Branch has always been a public-spirited citizen, interested in all the questions that have concerned in any way the welfare of his city, his state and his country. He is the author of a number of articles on finance, written primarily for the purpose of instructing the public in things vital to commercial welfare and business development and progress. He has been recognized as a leader of the agitation in his city for good streets, good sewerage and drainage, pure food, and all other things looking to the betterment of public health, having had a large part in the good work which has resulted in the reorganization of the board of health and the adoption of more effective sanitary

regulations. He has given the money to the city for the erection of the first building for public baths in the state of Virginia. He has been a liberal contributor to every public charity or work of general interest calling for the gifts of the people at large. He has been foremost in the discussion of subjects of public interest, and has ever been ready to give his time and labor to aid any enterprise that would help the people, or to prevent any movement which he believed to have in it possibilities of injury. He is a member of the Westmoreland club, the Commonwealth club, both of Richmond; of the Sons of the Revolution, and of several other organizations; and has been twice a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers association. While not a partisan in politics, he is identified with the Democratic party, but was a Whig before the breaking out of the War between the States.

Like his father before him, Mr. Branch has always believed that religion is indispensable both to private and to public welfare and happiness, and has found the type of religion best suited to his needs in the Methodist church, which he joined when but thirteen years of age. He is at this time a steward and a trustee of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the city of Richmond, a member of the board of trustees of the Randolph-Macon system of colleges and academies, of the board of trustees of the Methodist orphanage of the Virginia conference, and of the board of managers of the "Methodist institute for Christian work," in Richmond, which is planned and carried on somewhat after the manner of the institutional churches, in many of our larger cities. He has been repeatedly a delegate to the annual and general conferences of his church. To all these institutions he has given his valuable time and advice, and has made large contributions of money as well. He has recently built and equipped, in memory of his wife, who died in the year 1896, the Branch dormitory at Randolph-Macon college, in Ashland—a handsome and much needed building and a valuable adjunct to the work of this well-known school. He has been one of the largest contributors to foreign missions in the Methodist church in the South, and is always appealed to by the board of missions in any case of special need. He is a faithful attendant

upon the worship of his church, and believes heartily in the essential teachings of Methodism, and has no sympathy with the critical and sceptical tendencies of the age in matters of religion. His pastors have often sought his advice in things concerning the church, and he has been equally ready to give such advice as would be conducive to the building up of its interests.

But with all his arduous labors in public and in private endeavor, Mr. Branch has not been forgetful of the pleasures and recreations of life. He has traveled quite extensively both in Europe and in his own country, and converses most interestingly about his experiences and the information gained. He finds great pleasure in the entertaining of his friends in his hospitable home, and makes a delightful host on these occasions. He spends the heat of every summer in the cool breezes of the mountains, either of New York or of West Virginia, being a familiar figure for about two months of the time at the famous Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs in the latter state, which he has visited for many years. His favorite recreation is driving, which he believes to be quite beneficial to his health; he aims to have a good horse, and on his drives seeks to be accompanied by some favorite friend, in whose companionship he casts off the cares of the busy day.

Nowhere else is Mr. Branch so attractive as in his own home. Here his friends rejoice to meet him, and to have a fuller acquaintance with the real man; and here he rejoices to meet his friends, and to lay aside the restraints of the business world in social fellowship. Here, too, his family find him a most considerate and indulgent, but at the same time wise and instructive father, and look upon him as their hero greatly beloved.

The rules which Mr. Branch frequently mentions as contributing most effectively to high ideals and to true prosperity will not only be helpful to our American youth, but will also indicate the secret of his own life.

"Look first to character." This, he believes, lies at the foundation of all life and of all permanent success, and character rests upon religion. He has been careful to keep his life unstained, and to put into effect the proverb, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." In a long business career, in two cities less than fifty miles apart, his reputation for honesty and integrity has been without blemish.

"Look next to health." He believes—and has shown his faith by his works—that no greater material blessing can come to the public than clean streets, clean homes, clean bodies, pure food, and consequent health. He has guarded his own health and conserved his strength in spite of a life quite strenuous even now. He has had well-nigh perfect health since reaching manhood, and at present, at seventy-six years of age, is vigorous and strong, being a man of most attractive and commanding appearance.

"Keep good company." Mr. Branch contends that the unconscious influences which thus come into life have most to do with the formation of character. He has been careful in the making of his friendships, and has been obedient to Shakespeare's injunction,

> "Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
> Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel."

"Save a part of your income, however small." He has been greatly interested in the creation of habits of economy and of saving among the poor. The building up of his own fortune has been the result of obedience to this rule. Without being stingy, or denying himself comfort, he has eschewed foolish extravagance and those habits of luxury which have wrecked a large number of men of wealth, and has lived within the compass of his means.

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." In all his work, whether in church or in state or in business, as far as time and strength permitted, Mr. Branch has been earnest, diligent and faithful.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

MARTIN PARKS BURKS

BURKS, MARTIN PARKS, LL. D., was born in Liberty, now Bedford City, Bedford county, Virginia, January 23, 1851. His father was Judge Edward Calohill Burks; his mother, Mildred Elizabeth Burks. Judge Burks was a prominent lawyer, and, up to the time of his death, stood at the very front of the Virginia bar. He was a member of the legislature in 1861; was judge of the Court of Appeals from 1877 to 1883; and helped to revise the Virginia code in 1887. He was a thorough lawyer of the highest type, and stood for all that was best and purest in the social system of the generation just passing away. Martin P.'s mother was a noble Virginia matron of the highest type, and did no little to mold the character of her son, and make him one of the most useful and most honored men of the generation now in control of the destinies of the state. In the home presided over by these two, there was no idling, no dawdling; all were active and strenuous. Each boy had his regular duties. The family arose at 4 A. M., and saw that the servants were up and doing. The training of the home was towards thrift and energy. Judge Burks himself set the example of industry and activity, and thus helped to fit his son for the successful career that he has had.

M. P. Burks received his rudimentary education in the country schools of Bedford county; then entered Washington college, where he took the A. B. degree in 1870. It was there that he came under the personal influence of General Robert E. Lee, who was president of the college now known as Washington and Lee university. After taking his academic degree in Lexington, Mr. Burks went to the University of Virginia, to study law. There he sat at the feet of that Gamaliel of southern law teachers, John B. Minor, whose name figures prominently in these pages. In 1872, Mr Burks took the B. L. degree of the University of Virginia, the acme of a young law student's ambition. With this degree, he entered upon the practice of law, January 1, 1873, as

his father's partner. From that time till 1900, he was a practitioner in Liberty, in Bedford City, and took a high stand at the bar. All these years, the influence of Judge Burks upon his son was very great; and the life of the father has always been an inspiration to the son.

M. P. Burks early showed an appetite for legal pursuits. He inherited his father's tastes and his talents. The books that did most to fit him for usefulness in life were the Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Chief Justices of England, more particularly of Eldon and Stowell, who had to overcome great difficulties in working out their careers and achieving distinction. The lives of great lawyers, living and dead, have exerted great influence upon the subject of this sketch.

In selecting law as his profession, Mr. Burks was influenced by the manifest, though unexpressed, desire of his father. Doubtless dame nature had a hand in the matter, as we can clearly see that his tastes were very decidedly legal; and those that believe in heredity can easily believe that the son inherited the aptitudes of the father.

Since 1895, Mr. Burks has been reporter of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, a position of no little honor which does not interfere with his other duties. In 1900, when Washington and Lee needed a professor of law, she called Mr. Burks to fill the vacancy. It may be emphatically said that the choice was a happy one, and strengthened the institution in many quarters. We may also say that, with such men in the law faculties of Virginia, young Virginians need not leave their state to get a solid training for the legal profession.

Mr. Burks is prominent in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church in Virginia. His name is familiar to all who are well informed in regard to the diocese of Southern Virginia. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, but has never desired public office.

In 1893, Mr. Burks published a law book entitled "Property Rights of Married Women in Virginia." For this and his fine reputation at the bar, he was, in 1903, made a Doctor of Laws by Roanoke College, Virginia, a well-merited distinction.

December 31, 1874, Mr. Burks was married to Roberta Gamble Bell. They have had two children, one of whom is now (1906) living.

Mr. Burk's address is Lexington, Virginia. As already said, he is one of the law faculty of Washington and Lee University.

CHARLES RUSSELL CALDWELL

CALDWELL, CHARLES RUSSELL, was born near Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, September 1, 1869. He is a son of DeWitt C. B. and Frances Cena (Edgar) Caldwell. His father was a physician and surgeon, who ranked high in his profession and was held in esteem in the community in which he lived.

Mr. Caldwell grew up amid surroundings and under influences that were in a high degree calculated to develop the characteristics of industry, independence, and determination which have so largely contributed to his success in business. Leading the life of a country lad, his hours of leisure were largely devoted to reading; while he was at the same time taught the lessons, which are not learned in books, of self-denial, industry and thrift, in the necessity of having to begin work at a very early age in order to aid in the support of his widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters. He began work as a boy of eleven years in a hoop factory, and worked at various occupations with his hands until he was sixteen years old. To this he attributes not only the development of his health and physical strength, but no less a stability of purpose and steady habits, together with an insight, not otherwise attainable, into the conditions that surround the laboring classes. He attended in the meanwhile the public schools in Ronceverte and Lewisburg; and later went to Staunton, Virginia, as a student in Dunsmore's Business college, where he was graduated in April, 1886, Master of Accounts. He immediately secured a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale hay and grain house in Staunton. He pursued the business of bookkeeper and accountant until 1892, when he engaged in the book and stationery business in Staunton as senior member of the firm of Caldwell and Holt. In 1895 he was made general bookkeeper and, a year or two afterward, he was promoted assistant cashier of the Augusta National Bank of Staunton, a position which he held until 1899. In 1895 he organized the Caldwell-Sites company, wholesale and retail

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booksellers and stationers with houses in Staunton and Roanoke, in Virginia, and in Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee. Of this firm he has been president from the date of its formation.

Mr. Caldwell's business capacity, integrity and agreeable personality have concurred to bring him prominently to the front in his community. He has been, since June, 1903, president of the Farmers and Merchants bank of Staunton; he is president of the Staunton Merchants association, which office he has held from its organization until now (1906); he is the president of the Staunton board of trade; and he was from 1899 to 1903, president, and is now vice-president of the King's Daughters hospital of Staunton. He was treasurer of the company organized to publish the first daily newspaper in Staunton; and, with the exception of one or two years, has been the practical manager of the paper, now, the "Staunton Dispatch and News," from 1890 up to the present time (1906).

Among other prominent positions which Mr. Caldwell holds in his community may be mentioned that of superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church, and president of the Young Men's Christian association of the city. While he has had no political aspirations, and has never been a candidate for elective office, he is possessed of a large public spirit, and there is nothing of moment which concerns his city or the people who live in it, in which he does not take an active interest.

Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Royal Arcanum, a fraternal benefit association, and is collector of its council in Staunton. He is a Democrat in politics, but left the party on the money question in 1896, voting in that election the Prohibition ticket; but returned to his party allegiance in 1900, when he supported Mr. Bryan's candidacy for president. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Caldwell's life has been so closely devoted to work that until recently he has given but little time to what is known as recreation. In the past few years he has acquired a large farm in Augusta county; and in the personal attention which he gives it, he finds a pleasant relaxation from the cares of business.

He married, May 12, 1897, Mrs. Bessie Adams Allen (neé Adams), daughter of a prominent banker and business man of Wheeling, West Virginia, and has one child.

Mr. Caldwell's address is Staunton, Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY CARDWELL

CARDWELL, RICHARD HENRY, judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, was born at Madison, Rockingham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1845. His father was Richard Perrin Cardwell, and his mother Elizabeth Martin (Dalton) Cardwell. Richard P. Cardwell was a farmer and a tobacconist, and for a time represented his county in the state legislature.

Richard H. Cardwell was strong and vigorous in his youth; and his natural vigor was greatly improved by his service in the Confederate army, which he entered upon at the age of sixteen.

He was reared in the country near a village and was accustomed in his boyhood to go to school in the winter and to labor on the farm in the summer and fall; and he thinks that this employment had a most salutary effect upon both his character and his habits. He lost his father in infancy, but his noble mother exerted a most potent influence upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life, and was largely instrumental in rearing him to be the useful man he is. He met with great difficulties in getting an education. He first attended a common public school; then Beulah Male institute and Madison Male academy, but never had the opportunity of attending college, university, or technical school. He is a most conspicuous example of what a boy of talent, industry, and character can accomplish without the very desirable advantages of college training.

When asked to name the books or the special lines of reading which he found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life, Judge Cardwell promptly replied: "I attach the greatest importance to my early reading and study of the Bible." In this age when steam printing presses are turning out thousands of all sorts of books on all subjects, it is refreshing to find a distinguished judge who says that he was most helped in preparing for his career in life by the reading and study of the great text book of the centuries.

From 1863 to the close of the War between the States, Judge

Cardwell was a private soldier in a North Carolina company of the Confederate army, and did his full share towards making the glorious record of the troops from "the old North State." Those who know that the brain and brawn and moral worth of the South, the very flower of our youth and manhood, served in the ranks of the Confederate army, and that after the war ended they occupied the highest positions of honor, emolument, and trust, are not surprised that this young soldier has risen to grace the Supreme bench of the Old Dominion.

At the close of the war, young Cardwell returned to his home in Rockingham county, North Carolina, but in 1869 he removed to Hanover county, Virginia, to make his fortune among his wife's people, and engaged in farm work while reading law and preparing for his future career. In 1874, he began the practice of law, and was very successful from the first, though he never held position in any institution, or corporation. He was elected in 1881 to the Virginia house of delegates, and sat in that body until 1895. From 1887 to 1895, he filled with great ability the office of speaker of the house. In 1884, he was Democratic elector, and made a fine reputation as an effective stump speaker. He was a member of the State Debt commission, which in 1892 settled the public debt of Virginia, He was chairman of the joint committee of the legislature of Virginia to adjust and settle with Maryland the controversy over the boundary line between the two states, and prepared the report which was adopted by the legislature of Virginia and accepted and adopted by the legislature of Maryland.

To an enthusiastic Democrat with the record outlined above, political preferment was of course open. Accordingly, in 1894, he was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. He took his seat on the bench January 1, 1895, for a term of twelve years. In January, 1906, he was reëlected for another term of four years. Industrious, able, and incorruptible, Judge Cardwell has been in every way an admirable judge, and has won the confidence and esteem of the bar and of the people.

Entering the practice of law from his own personal preference, Judge Cardwell attributes his success in life to the influence of home and his contact with men in active life.

Judge Cardwell has been for years a consistent member of

the Presbyterian church, and his motto has been "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Asked "that from his own experience and observation he would offer suggestions to young Americans as to the principles, methods, and habits which will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life, and will most help young people to attain true success in life," Judge Cardwell gives this characteristic reply: "Honesty, industry, straightforwardness in all things, and seeking to acquire wealth or distinction by honest endeavor only."

Hanover county, famous as the home or the birthplace of Patrick Henry, Henry Clay and other men of distinction, may well be proud that she has on the Supreme bench of Virginia so worthy a representative.

On February 9, 1865, Richard H. Cardwell married Kate Harwood, of Richmond, Virginia. They have had nine children, of whom six are now (1906) living.

His address is Hanover, Virginia.

GEORGE LAFAYETTE CARTER

CARTER, GEORGE LAFAYETTE, was born in Carroll county, Virginia, January 10, 1857, and his parents were Walter Crockett Carter and Lucy Anne Jennings. He comes of a family very distinguished in the annals of Virginia, whose first representative was Colonel John Carter, who settled at Corotoman in Lancaster county about the year 1649. He was a royalist who despite the subjection of Virginia to the authority of the parliament, demeaned himself in such a manner as to occasion his arrest for treasonable utterances. He married five times, and his son by Sarah Ludlow, daughter of Gabriel Ludlow, of Massachusetts, was the celebrated Robert Carter, who by reason of his vast estates and corresponding pride was known as "King Carter." He married twice, and had twelve children. A son named Edward, by Betty Landon, settled in Albemarle county, where he was known as Colonel Edward Carter, of "Blenheim." He married Sarah Champe, daughter of John Champe, of Lambe's Creek, King George county, Virginia. After Colonel Carter's death, the estate went to his son Charles, who married Betty Lewis, and one of his sons was William Farley Carter, who emigrated to Kentucky with his cousins—Lawrence and George—to take up lands given to his mother's father, Colonel Fielding Lewis, by the government of the United States. Robert Carter was a son of William Farley Carter, and married Jane Crockett, daughter of the first clerk of Wythe county, and they were great-grandparents of George Lafayette Carter, now of Bristol, Virginia.

Walter Crockett Carter, father of George Lafayette Carter, was the youngest of seven children, and because of his father's losses received only a meager inheritance of a few acres in Carroll county, Virginia, from his mother. On this small inheritance he lived, and reared his family, and was respected as an honest, hard working man. He held several public offices in Carroll county, and at the outbreak of the War between the States, was captain of a company of the Carroll militia. This company was not

Yours truly

Geo. L. Carter

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called into service until May, 1862, when with two other companies it was organized into a new one, under the command of L. H. Hampton, of Grayson, captain; Giles S. Martin, of Carroll, and Isaac Webb, of Carroll, first lieutenants; and Walter Crockett Carter, of Carroll, first sergeant. It thus became a part, with nine other companies, of the 63rd regiment of Virginia volunteers, and was brigaded with the 50th Virginia regiment, and other regiments under General John S. Williams, and for a time was in General Loring's division. Mr. Carter's first engagement was at Charleston, West Virginia, in September, 1862, and not long after, upon a reorganization of all "the Carroll boys" of the regiment into one company, called company I, Mr. Carter was made one of the three lieutenants. In February, 1863, a battle was fought with the Federals before Suffolk, Virginia, and in this affair Colonel Poage, commanding the regiment, was killed, and Lieutenant Carter so badly wounded in the leg that its amputation became necessary. He returned to his farm and with a courage that no difficulties could subdue renewed the struggle of life, and kept it up till a few weeks before his death twelve years later, showing in his last days the same fine sense, perseverance and self-reliance which had distinguished him from the first.

Upon his father's small farm, George L. Carter, the first of nine children, was born not long before the war; and though apparently physically unfitted to endure the labors of the field, he had the resolution of his father, and during the spring, summer and autumn worked on the farm, and in the winter went to a small country school. At sixteen years, his father determined to engage him in some avocation more suitable to his condition, and secured for him a position in a store at Hillsville. In this new capacity he proved himself industrious, faithful and honest, and he found time early mornings and evenings, to gratify his taste for reading. Among the books read in this early period of his life were: Franklin's Autobiography, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and the Bible, which afforded him a great deal of information and valuable mental culture. After four years spent in the store at Hillsville, he secured a position with the Wythe Lead and Zinc Mine company, at Austinville, Virginia.

This proved to be the opening of his wonderfully successful business career, and it was not very long ere he struck out on his own financial ventures.

The great opportunities of Southwest Virginia for mineral enterprises were now awakening, and Mr. Carter was one of the first to interpret the signs of the times. He connected himself with the Dora Furnace company, at Pulaski, as vice-president and general manager. His success enlarged his views and he aspired to victory in even wider fields. He saw that ten or more furnaces were idle and large coal fields in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee were undeveloped. He conceived the idea of uniting a number of these separate and crippled enterprises into one great organization, which should be inspired with new life and energy, and capable of carrying out the natural result. He sought out capitalists in New York, and Moore and Schley, bankers, financiered the movement, and in a short time capital to the amount of $10,000,000 was provided. A company was organized in January, 1899, under the name of Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company, and the name of George L. Carter, its president, became famous in all Virginia. Besides the furnaces two railroads were comprised in the deal and 175,000 acres of mineral and timber land in Tennessee and Virginia.

Unfortunately, there occurred what frequently happens, at some time or other, with every business corporation. A faction developed unfriendly to Mr. Carter, and in 1901, by snap methods, the company was thrown by Moore and Schley into receivers' hands. Mr. Carter would not submit, and an appeal to the courts was taken by him, which resulted in the appointment of Judge A. A. Phlegar, the personal friend and counsel of Mr. Carter, as one of the receivers. Under their able direction the interests of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company, which are immense, were put in first class shape, and the receivers discharged by the court in 1903.

Mr. Carter, who from his youth has been interested in farming operations, although in a very small way, in his earlier days, is very fond of agricultural pursuits, takes his only recreation by occasionally spending a day or two looking after his considerable farming interests, cattle and other live stock.

In 1902 and 1903 Mr. Carter bought two small railroads in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and a large acreage of coal lands in West Virginia, Kentucky and Virginia, and immediately commenced the development thereof by opening up a number of coal mines on properties, and building railroads thereto.

He is now (1906) backed by strong New York and Boston interests in a forty million dollar company, which is making further developments of its about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of Virginia coal land, and in completing an extensive low grade line railroad from the Virginia coal field to connections with the South Atlantic coast.

In response to the question, what will most contribute to achieve success in life, Mr. Carter replies: "A complete knowledge of anatomy, and a proper observance of the laws of nature, with constant industry, frugality, honesty of purpose, nobility, courage, persistent energy, and the fear of God."

In politics, Mr. Carter is and has always been a Democrat, although he has never sought office and cares nothing for it. The religious element in his character is deep and earnest, and, though he has never identified himself with any church, he prefers the Presbyterian way of thinking. He states that his mother's influence upon his intellectual, moral and spiritual life was very great and this is probably the source of his deep veneration for the Sabbath day, which he wishes to keep "holy," no matter what may be the call upon him. This deep religious instinct was probably the governing principle of his conduct after his father's death when made guardian to his younger brothers and sisters. His supervision extended down even to the smallest details of their lives; and their physical, intellectual and spiritual welfare were ever the objects of his tenderest care. Feeling the inconveniences which he had encountered from lack of early mental training, he took care, at the expense of much toil and anxiety to himself, that each of his brothers and sisters should receive the best educational advantages.

On April 9, 1895, he married Mayetta Wilkinson, and their only child, Jimmie W. Carter, is still (1906) living.

His address is Number 210 Solar Street, Bristol, Virginia.

LANGDON TAYLOR CHRISTIAN

CHRISTIAN, LANGDON TAYLOR, was born in New Kent county, Virginia, May 26, 1853, and is the son of William Edmond and Ann E. (Taylor) Christian. His father was a farmer, and was a typical Virginian of the "old school," refined, courteous, chivalrous. Mrs. Ann Christian died when her son was very young, so that he did not have the benefit of a mother's training and influence.

The Christians are one of the largest and one of the most prominent of the old Virginia families. Mr. L. T. Christian is connected with the Charles City family of the same name, and many of them have settled in Richmond and other cities of Virginia and of other states. Many of them have risen to prominence in various sections, two of the most distinguished being the late Judge Joseph Christian, long a member of the Supreme court of Virginia, and the present distinguished lawyer of Richmond, George L. Christian. The family is said to have come from the Isle of Man: they settled in Virginia early in the colonial era, probably about 1650.

Langdon T. was reared in the country, and did such "chores" as a country boy has to do. He made himself generally useful, and hardened both his physical and his moral muscle for whatever might await him in the future. Owing to the poor schools in his county, he was deprived of educational advantages and in 1870 went to the city of Richmond and apprenticed to a furniture manufacturer. By strict attention to business, he soon ingratiated himself with his employer, and was entrusted with no little responsibility. In 1880, he became a funeral director; has been, for nineteen years, secretary of the State Funeral Director's association; and has served as president of the national association.

Mr. Christian has served in the city council of Richmond, Virginia, and represented his city in the lower house of the general assembly from 1900 to 1904.

In social orders also, he has been prominent. He is an

Truly Yours
L. L. Christian

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enthusiastic Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a Knight Templar, and has served as past master, past eminent commander, and past chancellor, in these orders.

Mr. Christian has also taken an active part in the State Guard, having served from 1872 to 1898. He entered as a private and rose to brigade inspector, with the rank of major.

Mr. Christian married Belle Beverley Brown. They have two children, who are now (1906) living. They reside at 1012 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN WILLIAM CHURCHMAN

CHURCHMAN, JOHN WILLIAM, is the son of John S. and Frances Crawford Churchman, and was born September 12, 1857, on his father's farm in Augusta county, where he still (1906) resides. Mr. Churchman's ancestry on his father's side can be traced back to John Churchman, who emigrated from England to America about 1670, and settled near the site of the present city of Wilmington, Delaware. On his mother's side he is sprung from that sturdy strain of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who came from Ulster in the early half of the eighteenth century, and locating in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, were the pioneers of the westward advancing civilization of their day in the development of a new country. The names of Churchman and Crawford alike have been honored and respected ones in Augusta county; and among Mr. Churchman's maternal ancestors who attained local distinction was Colonel James Crawford, who was for a long period the presiding justice of the county court.

Young Churchman's early years were spent in attending country schools and in working on the farm. Later he was a student at Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, from which institution he graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His original purpose had been to pursue the study and practice of the law, to which profession his tastes and natural bent of mind inclined him; but the death of an only brother made it necessary for him to abandon this purpose, and to take charge of his father's farm.

Mr. Churchman's sound judgment, breadth of information, and interest in public matters, however, soon brought him conspicuously to the front as a man of affairs in his county; and for many years he served most acceptably as a county magistrate. In 1897, he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party, of which he has always been an unwavering adherent, a member of the house of delegates in the general assembly of Virginia. To this position he has been elected for

Most Truly Yours
John W. Churchman

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five consecutive terms; and at the session of 1906 he was a prominent and formidable candidate for the speakership. His influence in the house of delegates, where he is regarded as one of the Democratic leaders, is very considerable; and at the session of 1906 he originated and secured the enactment of a notable piece of legislation in what is known as "the Churchman rate bill," requiring the railroads of the state to sell five-hundred miles mileage books at two cents a mile.

On August 27, 1890, Mr. Churchman married Annie Johnson; and of their marriage have been born four children, of whom two are now living (1906).

His address is Staunton, Virginia.

CHARLES JONES COLONNA

COLONNA, CHARLES JONES, marine railway and ship builder, was born in Accomac county, Virginia, August 27, 1849. His parents were John Wilkins and Margaret (Jones) Colonna. His father, a planter and also a sea captain, was noted for his kindness, honesty, and close attention to business. The earliest ancestors in this country emigrated from Italy, about 1625, and settled in the section now comprised in Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia. They claim to be descendants of the noble Colonna family and left Italy on account of religious persecution.

In childhood and youth Charles Colonna lived in the country. He was well and strong and with the exception of having a special liking for mechanics his tastes and interests were those of the average boy of his time and locality. He went to the county free schools but was not able to attend any of the higher institutions of learning. When school was not in session, he was obliged to regularly perform the various kinds of farm work, and after his school days closed he remained at home for awhile and continued the same kind of labor.

When he was about eighteen years of age he left the farm for the sea. He sailed before the mast in the schooner C. C. Sadler for two years and then enlisted on the coast survey steamer Bibb, as carpenter. He retained this position for about eighteen months when he resigned and went to Chicago and found employment as a ship carpenter with Miller and Brother. Later he worked in the same line in Canada, Michigan and Virginia. In 1876, when twenty-seven years of age, he commenced business for himself in Norfolk, Virginia, and with borrowed capital built a marine railway with a capacity of about forty tons. For a time the tide set against him. The capacity of his railway was so limited that he could haul only small boats and the percentage of profit on this business was very low. For two or three years the outlook was dark and Mr. Colonna was almost discouraged. But his wife was wise and helpful,

Yours very Truly
Chas. J. Colonna

and very largely because of her energy, economy and constant encouragement, he was enabled to go on. As a result of perseverance and constant and careful oversight his business increased and in five years from the time he commenced he found it necessary to enlarge his plant. As the one he was using was on leased property he was obliged to secure another location. He purchased the place which he now owns and put in a plant of five hundred tons capacity. His prosperity steadily increased, and after using the new plant six years he was obliged to greatly enlarge his facilities. He then put in a railway with a capacity of two thousand tons. Not long afterward one of his competitors wished to sell, and in 1899 Mr. Colonna bought the John L. Thomas plant. Three years later he purchased the shipyard adjoining his own, which was the property of Mr. W. A. Graves, by whom he had once been employed. At the present writing, he has five marine railways in operation; three on the Eastern branch and two on the Southern branch. For a long time after he commenced business he employed only about fifty men, but now, as for several years past, he has from one hundred to three hundred men constantly at work. He has built eleven transportation barges, and one seagoing steamer which bears his name. But experience has taught him that shipbuilding in his locality is not profitable. Consequently, he keeps his yards almost entirely for the purpose of repairing, and with his five marine railways he repairs on an average some six hundred and fifty vessels per year.

In estimating the relative strength of certain influences upon his success, Mr. Colonna says that "Character founded upon early home influences has been principally developed and molded by contact with men in active life." In the daily press he has found the reading which has been most helpful in his efforts to win success. His principal recreations are found in driving, bicycling, automobiling and boating. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Pythias, fraternities, while of civic bodies he is a member of the Norfolk Business Men's association and of the Norfolk chamber of commerce. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but in later years, he has been identified with the Republican party.

His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he has been a vestryman for twenty years. In reply to a request that he would, from his own experience and observation, offer suggestions to young Americans regarding the principles, methods and habits which he believes will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals and will most help young people to attain success in life, he says, " Young men should choose the occupation which they feel they are best fitted for, and then if they are temperate and persistent they will win success. Industry, temperance and honor are the best fortunes they can possess."

Mr. Colonna has been twice married; first, on March 20, 1877, to Margaret O. Dunston; and second, on January 30, 1902, to Fannie C. Fentress. Of his seven children, six are living in 1906.

His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

Yours Truly
John W. Craddock

JOHN WIMBISH CRADDOCK

CRADDOCK, JOHN WIMBISH, president of the Craddock-Terry Company of Lynchburg, was born at Halifax court-house, Virginia, August 14, 1858. His ancestors came from Wales in the seventeenth century, settling first in the eastern part of the state. His father, Charles J. Craddock, was distinguished locally as a physician, as his father before him had been; and was for a time, before the Civil war, a member of the Virginia legislature. John Craddock's mother was before marriage Miss Fannie Y. Easley, of another prominent Halifax family. Dr. Craddock died January 1, 1866, leaving a widow and six children ranging in age from two to fourteen years. In a country impoverished by war, under this heavy responsibility and under the shadow of sore bereavement, this gentlewoman faced the future with Spartan courage. War had wiped out her husband's savings, and she, in order to furnish the means for the support of her children and their preparation for the duties of life, opened a boarding and day school at her home. It was here that the foundations of John Craddock's education and character were laid, and to-day he looks back with reverence and affection to the teaching and influence of this heroic mother as the source of whatever good there is in him and his career.

The boy was in his eighth year when his father died. Physically, he was not robust, but he loved outdoor life, and from twelve to sixteen years of age he helped about the farm after school hours. He realizes now that the necessary activity and self-denial of these early days was of incalculable benefit to him. He began his business career in a country store at the age of sixteen. He removed to Lynchburg in September, 1878, and remained there in business, as an employee, for six years. In 1884, he embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Baltimore in the firm of Spragins, Stover & Craddock. In 1888 he returned to Lynchburg and with confident appreciation of its advantages as a wholesale mart, he became the senior member of the firm of Craddock, Terry and Company. The partnership,

after ten prosperous years, expanded in 1898 into the incorporated concern of Craddock-Terry Company, which is now in the full tide of a splendidly successful development.

Mr. Craddock on December 6, 1886, married Miss Mary Peachy Gilmer, of Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Virginia. They have four children. The home of the family is a handsome establishment on Madison street, in one of the most attractive residence sections of the city. Mr. Craddock is a member of the Baptist church, with which he has long been connected.

Mr. Craddock is an attractive as well as a commanding figure in the business sphere. As soon as the purely commercial success of the enterprise which has claimed the years of his prime was assured, there was evolved by him and his associates, an ideal of high and fine significance. Before the concern came into existence there was already one wholesale shoe house, and it was prosperous, but expansion had not as yet proceeded sufficiently to give Lynchburg distinctive rank as a shoe center. This comparatively small city has now become the leading shoe distributing point in the South, and in the manufacture of the goods has also come rapidly to the front. Half a dozen houses conduct each a large establishment, three of them embracing manufacturing departments. Preëminent in the campaign for trade conquest has been the Craddock-Terry Company, which has not only earned large dividends annually but has consistently operated on the broad principle that it is itself directly benefited by whatever promotes the prestige of the market as a whole. It is a concern that throbs with the spirit of leadership, blazing new paths and invading new territory, proceeding with dash yet with judgment, with acumen and probity. Mr. Craddock, fortunately associated with able men of like enthusiasm and aspiration, would build a business that would be a monument—not only a fabric of financial success, but also an institution on enduring foundations that will develop manhood and merit, that will illustrate the efficacy of high business principles, and perhaps go far to solve, almost before it has arisen, the labor problem in Southern industries.

The plan is definite, though of necessity gradual in its evolution. Since the house was incorporated eight years ago, such employees as have demonstrated their fitness, have from time to been given opportunity to become stockholders under an arrange-

ment making the ownership of stock immediate and payment therefor gradual. The company contemplates taking another great step, by which a similar opportunity, on terms that any thrifty workingman can comply with, will be extended to employees in the manufactory, whenever they shall have completed a brief, fixed period as wage earners and have established a certain record of compliance with reasonable business regulations. This generous and at the same time judicious system so far as it has been carried out has brought rich returns, financial and moral, and the proportionate success of its extention is undoubted. The enthusiasm and the unity of interest which it insures make an irresistible bid for results. The *esprit de corps* produced, resembles that prevailing in a proud battalion—"the house" for every man, and every man for the house. The ambition of the men and the exercise of initiative are encouraged throughout the establishment. The atmosphere is promotive of harmony and stimulates a spirit of business industry. This is the outcome of a principle of far reaching achievement that appeals to the sensibility and imagination of a man like John W. Craddock.

Mr. Craddock is an influential and positive factor in the local business community, and in the shoe trade of the East and South. He has been president of the Lynchburg board of trade, and of the National Shoe Wholesalers' association, and has been selected to act in many similar representative capacities.

His scope is by no means limited to the domain of commerce and industry, however. He is "a business man with genius for citizenship," as well as a citizen with a genius for business. His public spirit is a proverb, and in every movement for the promotion of civic progress which his judgment approves, he is liberal with money, time and thought. His aid in behalf of such efforts is uniformly desired, his advocacy is a strong recommendation, his leadership almost the badge of victory. He has never sought an office and has never held one except that of member of the city school board, in which he takes great interest. His influence upon the sentiment of his community comes to him as a private citizen and has been acquired by no meretricious methods, but is simply a reflection of the public estimate of his character, his judgment and his disinterestedness.

Once a subject claims his attention, his passion is for all the available information bearing upon it. This at hand, his grasp is all but instant and his decision prompt. He is a convincing speaker by force of sincerity and lucidity of statement. Contact with men in active life, next to the home, Mr. Craddock regards as the greatest educational influence that he has experienced. Sensible of the normal relations of things, he is without affectations, and his head will never be turned. His power of concentration seems absolute, and his attention is transferred from one subject to another with singular ease. He can by turns scrutinize the minutiae of shoe and leather statistics, canvass the probabilities of an election, ponder the planting of a hedge around a school yard, take an afternoon drive, make a first class speech at a banquet, and then, later in the evening as the glow of the embers dims, take down from the shelf an ethical discourse and let in the finer lights—all in one day and without excessive fatigue at the end. It is a man of quite varied resources who can with undiminished zest and unimpaired enthusiasm thread the mazes of a great business through the year, participate actively as a private citizen in every political contest, aid in municipal development in a dozen different ways, help his friends to solve their problems, take a trip to the seashore once in a while, spend a month on the farm, then top it off by sending to the members of his personal circle, as a New Year's greeting, a prettily printed leaflet bearing the uplifting sentiments of Channing's immortal "symphony."

Mr. Craddock's address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

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Yours very truly,
Charles Curry.

CHARLES CURRY

CURRY, CHARLES, who for many years has been one of the prominent lawyers of the Staunton, Virginia, bar, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, January 25, 1858. His father and mother were Robert Addison Curry and Hannah Anderson Curry. He is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian extraction, his great-grandfather, Doctor Robert Curry, having been born near Londonderry, Ireland, about 1700. Doctor Robert Curry was educated in Londonderry, and studied medicine in Belfast, and is said to have been an accomplished swordsman and athlete. Doctor Curry married in Ireland, in 1740, Ann Currie, who was a daughter of James Currie, an officer at the siege of Londonderry, who served in King William's army at the Battle of the Boyne. Doctor Curry and his wife emigrated to America in 1740, landing at Philadelphia, and came South to Augusta county, where they settled. He commanded a company in the French and Indian war. After that war was over, he settled down to the practice of medicine, and followed his profession in his adopted county until his death in his eighty-fourth year. The farm on which Doctor Curry located, in " the hill country of Judea " in Augusta county, known as Glenn-Curry, has been continuously in the family since that time, and is still owned by his descendant, Mr. Charles Curry. Doctor Curry's son, Samuel, married Mary Glenn, who was also of Scotch-Irish descent, her father, George Glenn, having emigrated to Virginia from Londonderry, about 1740; and they were the paternal grandparents of Mr. Charles Curry. The father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of Mr. Curry were all elders of the historic " Old Stone church " of Augusta county; and for fifty years Mr. Robert A. Curry was superintendent of its Sunday school.

All of Mr. Charles Curry's progenitors in Virginia were soldiers, his grandfather having been an officer in the American army, in Captain Kirk's Virginia company in the War of 1812; and his father, though too old for active military service, having been first lieutenant in Captain Samuel Bell's " Home Guards "

during the War between the States. Three of Mr. Robert A. Curry's sons lost their lives in the Southern army in that war.

Mr. Charles Curry's early life was passed in the country, and after arriving at the age of twelve years, he began work on the farm, keeping this up industriously when he was not at school. His father's means having been much depleted by the war, Charles Curry, from the time he was twelve years of age, obtained his education largely through his own efforts. Having attended both private and public schools, he became a student at the Augusta Military academy, conducted by Captain Charles S. Roller, and rode or walked to school from home each day, a distance of six miles. Here he continued from his sixteenth to his twenty-fourth year, going to school about five months of each school session, and farming and working with his hands the rest of the year. In 1884, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and in August, 1885, settled in Staunton, where he has since practiced his profession, in which he has by diligence, industry, and determination achieved success and prominence.

Although he has taken an active interest in politics and has engaged in many political canvasses as a speaker, Mr. Curry has never aspired to a public office, preferring to devote his attention to his business.

Mr. Curry is widely read in general literature, and has devoted especial attention to the study of social and scientific questions. He is an effective and forcible writer, and has contributed essays and biographical articles to magazines and other periodicals. His chief attention, however, has been devoted to the study and practice of law; and his interest in his profession has resulted not only in the establishment of a good clientage and the attainment of reputation as a successful criminal and civil lawyer, but in the production by him of various articles in the "Virginia Law Register" and the "American Law Review" on legal and kindred topics.

Mr. Curry's affiliations politically are with the Democratic party; but sometimes in local elections he has exercised the privilege of voting independently.

On August 12, 1886, Mr. Curry married Grace Elizabeth Duncan, who is a prominent member of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, and is the regent of the Beverley Manor chapter of that organization, at Staunton. Of their marriage have been born ten children, of whom six survive (1906).

His address is Staunton, Virginia.

JOHN GARNETT DEW

DEW, JOHN GARNETT, second auditor of Virginia, and former county court judge, was born in the village of Newtown, King and Queen county, Virginia, July 23, 1845. His father was Benjamin Franklin Dew, a lawyer, farmer and teacher of King and Queen county, and a magistrate and member of the old county court, at a period when that position was one of great dignity and responsibility. His mother was Mary Susan Garnett, of the distinguished Virginia family of Garnetts.

Judge Dew's first ancestor in America was William Dew, who came from England at an early date in the history of the colonies, and settled in Maryland. On his mother's side also he is of English extraction, the Garnetts having emigrated from England to Essex county, Virginia, also at an early date. Among Judge Dew's relatives who have been of prominence in Virginia, was his great-uncle, Thomas Dew, who was a member of the colonial house of burgesses; and his uncle, Thomas R. Dew, who was a professor in the College of William and Mary, and later its president, and who was distinguished as a writer on philosophical and sociological topics.

Judge Dew grew up in a country village, and learned as a youth to work about his home, aiding and assisting his mother in her household duties until her death, when he was ten years of age, and, after that, rendering such assistance to his father as he was able. He attended first the schools of his neighborhood, and later the academy taught by Dr. Gessner Harrison, formerly the distinguished professor of Latin in the University of Virginia. He was still at school at the breaking out of the War between the States, and entered the army of the Confederate States during the war, serving as a private for two years of that struggle. At its close he entered the University of Virginia, where he continued during the sessions of 1865-1866 and 1866-1867, graduating in the last named year from the law school of the university with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Yours Truly
Geo. J. Dow

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In 1868 Judge Dew began the active work of life as a practitioner of law in King and Queen county; and this occupation, together with that of farming, save during his service on the bench, occupied his time and attention up to 1900, when he became second auditor of the state. From 1884 to 1900, he served acceptably and with distinction as judge of the county court of King and Queen, and was a member of the county school board from the first creation of the board until he went on the bench in 1884.

Judge Dew is a Democrat in politics, and since 1900 has been twice elected by the Democratic party second auditor of Virginia. In religious preference, he is a Baptist, and takes a prominent part in the affairs of his denomination.

A sketch of Judge Dew was published some time ago in the Twentieth Century edition of the "Richmond News-Leader."

On October 28, 1875, Judge Dew married Lelia Fauntleroy, of the old Virginia family of that name. They had five children, four of whom are now (1906) living. The family residence is at 1520 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

HENRY HAWKINS DOWNING

DOWNING, HENRY HAWKINS, lawyer, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 20, 1853, and is the son of John H. and Fannie Scott Downing. John H. was a farmer and stock-raiser of Fauquier county, a man of great force of character and of indomitable energy. Mrs. Fannie Downing was a woman of many and varied accomplishments, and exerted a profound influence upon her son at the formative period of his life.

In boyhood, Henry Downing was required by his father to gain a practical knowledge of farming. He did not believe in the silver-spoon system of rearing children, but thought that every boy should have a practical knowledge of some craft or business by which he might, in case of emergency, be able to help himself along if his outlined plans of life should fail. To Mr. Henry Downing this training has proved a godsend; for by combining farming with his chosen profession he has provided himself with dual occupation, with diversion from the routine of the law, and with invigorating outdoor exercise.

Mr. Downing's academic education was received partly at Bethel academy and partly from private tutors. Thus prepared. he entered the University of Virginia in the fall of 1874, to study law. There he came under the influence of the gifted John B. Minor, then in the high noon of his great career as a professor of law. In 1876, Mr. Downing took his degree of B. L.; soon thereafter he began the practice of law at Front Royal, Virginia. In 1879, he was elected commonwealth's attorney of Warren county. Up to the present time, Mr. Downing has continued his practice without serious interruption. As already said, he is also a farmer, and we may add that he devotes some of his attention to stock-raising. His principal diversion is scientific farming and the raising of blooded cattle.

Mr. Downing has figured prominently in the public eye. As counsel for the Southern Railroad company, and for the Norfolk and Western Railroad company, he has been prominent in

Very Sincerely
H. H. Downing

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legal circles. For three terms, he represented his county in the house of delegates, where he took an active part in legislation. Since 1898, he has been a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and is actively identified with the vigorous administration of that institution under the new regime inaugurated by Mr. Downing and his colleagues on the board of visitors.

Mr. Downing devotes some of his time to social relaxation, more especially to the meetings of his lodge; he is a faithful and loyal member of the Masonic order.

In politics, Mr. Downing is a Democrat. He is a member of the Episcopal church, in which he holds the office of vestryman.

Mr. Downing has no advice for the ambitious young American save "Be moderate in all things except in accomplishing your purpose, after you have determined it is right." He agrees with the famous Davy Crockett, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." He is a typical representative of the Virginia gentleman of the generation now in charge of state affairs—conservative, energetic, faithful, honest, hopeful.

Mr. Downing has married twice. His first wife was Nannie T. Byrne, daughter of John S. Byrne, for thirty-one years clerk of Fauquier county circuit; his second, Caroline E. Long, daughter of Michael and Susan Long, whose progenitors were the first white people to settle west of the Blue Ridge. He has had four children, all of whom are (1906) living.

Mr. Downing's address is Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia.

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RICHARD THOMAS WALKER DUKE, JR

DUKE, RICHARD THOMAS WALKER, Jr., lawyer and poet, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, August 27, 1853. His father, R. T. W. Duke, served in the Virginia legislature and in congress, and was a colonel in the Confederate army. His marked characteristics were firmness, honor, dignity, courage, and gentleness. R. T. Duke, the elder, married Elizabeth Scott Eskridge, a descendant of William Eskridge, a soldier of the American Revolution.

The first American Duke was Henry, the emigrant, who came from Suffolk, England, prior to 1670, and settled in James City county, Virginia. He was a member of the council, member of the house of burgesses, and a colonel. Another ancestor of R. T. W. Duke, Jr., was John Brown, chancellor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch served from March, 1888, to March, 1901, as judge of the corporation court of Charlottesville. From 1901, he has practiced his profession with great success in Charlottesville, and stands at the very front of the bar.

Judge Duke received his early education under Major Horace W. Jones, an honored teacher in Virginia. In 1874, he entered the law school of the university, where he came under the influence of the distinguished John B. Minor, whose name is a household word among the lawyers of Virginia. Judge Duke's success in life is partly due to the home training received from a father whose marked characteristics have already been named and a mother of high intellectual and moral endowments. These, with the assiduous reading of the standard English authors and the earnest study of the classic literature of Greece and Rome, have made him one of the most cultivated writers and public speakers in Virginia, and given him no little reputation as a poet.

On being asked to suggest principles that would contribute most to the making of high ideals in American life, Judge Duke replied: "The old time ideas of honesty, purity, courage, contempt of meanness, and recognizing the fact that money is the

smallest wage a man can earn." With such men at the front, the old state of Virginia hopefully faces the future. In politics, Judge Duke is a Democrat; in religious affiliation, a Presbyterian. In 1904 he was elected president of the mother chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, located at the College of William and Mary. This is a very high literary honor, because it made Judge Duke the official head of an extensive body of scholars and literary men, elected solely on their merits. To Judge Duke's poetry, we have already referred, but it is worthy of more extended mention. In a book of Southern poetry published by Lippincott in 1896 and entitled "Songs of the South," two of Judge Duke's poems are given in full.

October 1, 1884, Judge Duke was married to Edith R. Slaughter, of Lynchburg, Virginia. They have had six children, of whom five are now living. At their beautiful home in Charlottesville, Judge and Mrs. Duke dispense a lavish and graceful hospitality according to the ancient customs of Virginia social life.

As already said, Judge Duke's principal road to success and distinction has been the law. To this he has devoted the best part of his time and attention, making reading and the production of poems and addresses only a pleasant recreation. A part of his business hours, he has devoted to public services more or less connected with his career as a lawyer. He has been grand master of Masons in Virginia; treasurer of the Miller board of the University of Virginia since 1898; president of the Charlottesville Ice Company; director in the Bank of Albemarle, in the Kentucky Coal Company, and in the Washington Railway and Electric Company. For some time, he served as president of the city council of Charlottesville. In all these positions of trust, he has lived out the high ideals laid down in an earlier paragraph. No one that knows the man can doubt his honesty, his courage, his purity, his contempt of meanness, and other qualities which he believes a gentleman should have. These, united to a broad culture and ability of a high order, have put him among the men of mark in Virginia.

Recurring to Judge Duke's career as a lawyer, it may be stated that in a recent famous criminal case in Virginia, Judge Duke was offered handsome inducements to act as counsel, but

declined. It may also be stated that the people of Albemarle county believe that "Tom Duke" can do anything that requires ability, grit, and a knowledge of the law.

His address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

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Very Sincerely
J. T. Mulvop.

JOHN THOMAS DUNLOP

DUNLOP, JOHN THOMAS, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, January 25, 1842. Like most of the people among whom he has spent the larger part of his life, he is of Scotch blood. His first ancestor on the paternal side in America emigrated to this country from the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland, and settled in Georgetown, in the colony of Maryland, now in the District of Columbia. One of Mr. Dunlop's forbears was James Dunlop, who was a judge of the court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Dunlop's mother was Catherine Thomas, of the distinguished Maryland family of that name, who was a daughter of Colonel John Thomas, of Frederick county, Maryland.

Mr. Dunlop grew up on a farm, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of farming in all its details, and where he also became skilled in the knowledge and use of machinery, for which he had a liking and an aptitude. He attended a primary school when a lad, and was for a short time a pupil in a classical academy. About the beginning of the War between the States, his maternal uncle, Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, then a member of the United States house of representatives from the fifth Maryland district, offered to secure him an appointment in the West Point Military academy, or in the Naval academy at Annapolis, as he might prefer. This offer his parents declined for him; and later the same kinsman offered to obtain for him a commission in the United States army. But young Dunlop's sympathies were with the Southern people in the great struggle which was then impending; and obtaining the consent of his parents to come South in 1862, he joined Company G, 7th Virginia cavalry, and served in the Confederate army up to the close of the War between the States. He relates that when he left home to enter the Southern army, on bidding his mother good-bye, she said to him: "John, I have prayed that you might be kept out of this war, but you have decided to go. I do not want to hear of any cowardice." It was the old classic story of

the Spartan mother of antiquity bidding her warrior son to return with his shield or on it, repeating itself in a new land and in a later century.

In April, 1865, Mr. Dunlop began the active work of life upon a farm in Rockbridge county, Virginia; and by systematic industry and perseverance he became successful and acquired a competence. He has continued in the business of farming since that time, although he has occupied many responsible public and private positions in the meanwhile. In 1890, he became a director of the First National bank of Buena Vista, of which institution he was in 1893 elected the president; and since May, 1895, he has been the president of the First National bank of Lexington, Virginia. He represented the county of Rockbridge and the city of Buena Vista in the Virginia house of delegates during the legislative session of 1891-1892; and is a Democrat in his political affiliations, although like many other Democrats, he left his party on the silver issue.

Mr. Dunlop is a Presbyterian in his religious tenets, and was a deacon in the Falling Spring church in his county from 1880 to 1885. From 1885 to 1890, he was an elder in Falling Spring church; and since the last named date he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church at Buena Vista.

Mr. Dunlop has been twice married, his first wife having been Mary Glasgow, and his second wife, Alice McCorkle.

Mr. Dunlop's address is Buena Vista, Virginia.

Very sincerely,

J. G. Dunsmore,

JAMES GASTON DUNSMORE

DUNSMORE, JAMES GASTON, was born October 22, 1848, at Sinks Grove, in Monroe county, now in the state of West Virginia. His father was George Washington Dunsmore, a prominent farmer of that county, who was honored with the confidence of his fellow-countrymen in elections to the positions of justice of the peace and supervisor of his county; his mother was Amanda Melvina Crews.

Like many of the people of his mountain section, Mr. Dunsmore is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, his emigrant ancestor being James Dunsmore, a native of Ireland, who came to America, and settled in Monroe county. His youth was spent on his father's farm, where he did the manual labor that falls to the lot of the average country lad. He was educated at Rocky Point academy at Sinks Grove; and afterwards attended the Eastman National Business college at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated in 1871, with the degree of Master of Accounts. He also holds the post-graduate degree of Fellow of the Institute of Accounts, New York city, which was conferred on him in April, 1896.

Mr. Dunsmore's active work in life was begun as an assistant teacher at Sinks Grove in 1868. His parents were opposed to his making a profession of teaching; but his own inclination and preference lay in that direction, and so he wisely determined to make it his life-work. He taught from 1868 to 1871 in the public schools of Monroe county; and after graduating at the Eastman Business college, he returned to his native home, Sinks Grove, took charge of the Rocky Point academy and conducted it with marked ability and success until the spring of 1880, when he went to Staunton, where he was connected with the Hoover select high school for two years. In the summer of 1882, he severed his connection with the high school and established the Dunsmore Business college, a strictly commercial school, which he has owned and conducted with signal ability and success.

With the development of the material resources and business

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Yours Very Truly
J. W. Eberly

JACOB WINDLE EBERLY

EBERLY, JACOB WINDLE, farmer, was born at Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia, April 12, 1855. His parents were Philip Henry and Catherine Eberly. His father was a farmer during a part of his life, and later a furniture-maker. He was noted for his mechanical talent.

Mr. Eberly's ancestors came to America from Germany and settled around Reading, Pennsylvania. One of the family was Dr. Eberly, whose treatise on the "Practice of Medicine" is a classic with the medical profession.

Mr. Eberly grew up in the country. He was of small size as a lad, but healthy and robust; and his special tastes in boyhood were in the direction of music. He usually had duties to perform at home, and was required to work when not at school.

His opportunities for education were not of the best, as the preparatory schools to which he had access were poor. He attended for a time the Hardy high school, at Moorefield, West Virginia; and afterwards went to Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After leaving college, he was for two years a teacher of high schools, and after that for eleven years he was a merchant. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged in the banking business. He has been for a long time past the cashier of the Massanutten bank, at Strasburg, Shenandoah county, and in 1904 was elected vice-president, Judge F. D. Newman being president. Mr. Eberly was also treasurer of the board of missions and church extension of the Evangelical Lutheran church United Synod of the South, from 1900 to 1904.

He is a member of the Democratic party, and has never changed his political or party allegiance on any issue.

Mr. Eberly married May 11, 1882, Ella Zea. They have had no children.

His address is Strasburg, Shenandoah County, Virginia.

JACOB WINDLE EBERLY

EBERLY, JACOB WINDLE, banker, was born at Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Virginia, April 12, 1853. His parents were Philip Eberly and Catherine Eberly. His father was a farmer during a part of his life, and later a furniture-maker. He was noted for his unusual mechanical talent.

Mr. Eberly's ancestors came to America from Germany, and settled around Reading, Pennsylvania. One of the family was Dr. Eberly, whose treatise on the "Practice of Medicine" is a classic with the medical profession.

Mr. Eberly grew up in the country. He was of small size as a lad, but healthy and robust; and his special tastes in boyhood were in the direction of music. He usually had duties to perform at home, and was required to work when not at school.

His opportunities for education were not of the best, as the preparatory schools to which he had access were poor. He attended for a time the Hardy high school, at Moorefield, West Virginia; and afterwards went to Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

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He is a member of the Democratic party, and has never changed his political or party allegiance on any issue.

Mr. Eberly married May 11, 1882, Ella Zea. They have had no children.

His address is Strasburg, Shenandoah County, Virginia.

JAMES ABBOTT FISHBURNE

FISHBURNE, JAMES ABBOTT, educator, is the son of Daniel Fishburne and his wife, Margaret L. Guthrie,—the former an elder in the Presbyterian church, and descended from an English line long settled in Virginia, and the latter sprung from that sturdy race of Scotch-Irish Ulstermen, who, going first into the north of Ireland after the covenanter wars in North Britain, emigrated thence in crowds from Ulster to America, and settled the Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys in Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and Mecklenburg and its surrounding counties in the middle-western part of North Carolina.

James Abbott Fishburne was born April 10, 1850, in the village of Waynesboro, where he now (1906) lives, and where his father conducted the business of a merchant, in which he exemplified the qualities of integrity, liberality and decision of character. Enjoying robust health, young Fishburne grew up in the enjoyment of the usual sports and recreations that are incident to the life of the average boy in a country village, acquiring an education in the neighborhood schools, and later at Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Virginia, and making by his own exertions the money with which his education was completed. In 1870, he graduated from Washington college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon thereafter began the active work of life in the profession which he has since followed, as an assistant teacher in the celebrated Horner Classical school at Oxford, North Carolina. Later, finding what he rightly conceived to be a good opening for a boy's school in his native town of Waynesboro, he opened an academy for day pupils, and gradually developed it into one of the best and most successful military schools in the state. This school he still conducts with recognized ability, and to the satisfaction of his numerous patrons.

Prior to his establishment of the Fishburne school at Waynesboro in 1879, Mr. Fishburne had acquired wide and valuable

Yours truly

Jas. A. Fishburne

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experience as a teacher and disciplinarian in connection with other schools in which he had taught; viz., the Horner school, as above stated, where he remained during the session of 1872-1873; and later at the Abingdon Male academy in Southwest Virginia, and in the New Roe, Kentucky, high school, in which he was associated with Mr. W. C. Guthrie as one of the principals, and at which he remained until 1878.

In political views, Mr. Fishburne is a Democrat, and has never changed his party affiliations. In religious preference, he is a Presbyterian, having been since 1890 an elder in the Waynesboro church.

August 28, 1882, Mr. Fishburne married Mary H. Amis.

His address is Waynesboro, Augusta County, Virginia.

HENRY DELAWARE FLOOD

FLOOD, HENRY DELAWARE, lawyer and congressman, was born in Appomattox county, Virginia, September 2, 1865. His father, Joel W. Flood, was a prominent farmer of Appomattox county, served for many years on the board of supervisors, and represented the county in the house of delegates. Joel W. Flood was a major in the Confederate army, and served four years under Lee. He was a man of sterling integrity and of indomitable energy—traits which have been transmitted to his distinguished son. The mother of H. D. Flood was Ella W. Faulkner. She was a noble Virginia woman of the class that teach their sons to tell the truth and be gentlemen.

The earliest American ancestor of the Floods was John Flood, who came to Virginia about 1620, and settled first in the corporation of Henrico, and afterwards in Surry county, where he was Indian interpreter and lieutenant colonel.

"Hal" Flood, as he is popularly known, had every advantage of education. He first attended a high school at Appomattox court-house, then entered McGuire's school in Richmond, Virginia; thence went to Washington and Lee university and the University of Virginia. In the last named institution, he came under the influence of the famous John B. Minor, the most distinguished American law professor of the nineteenth century, and at his hands received the coveted B. L. degree.

With his diploma in law (1886), Mr. Flood settled at Appomattox court-house, Virginia, to practice his profession, and soon entered public life, being elected to the house of delegates in 1887. After serving two terms in "the house," he was elected to the senate. Meanwhile, he was commonwealth's attorney for Appomattox county, the duties of which he discharged for ten years with great efficiency and ability.

Mr. Flood was very prominent in the legislature. In "the house," he was recognized as a rising man, and was unusually prominent for his age. After he entered the senate, he stood high among the members of that body. Senator Flood was largely

instrumental in getting a new constitution for Virginia. It was he that introduced the bill authorizing the people to vote on the question whether or not there should be a constitutional convention. This was passed in February, 1900. At the special session of 1901, he was the author of the act providing for the election of members of the convention and for its organization.

Another favorite measure of Senator Flood's was the bill to put the state department of agriculture upon a stronger basis. By introducing and pushing this bill, Mr. Flood was largely instrumental in bringing Superintendent Koiner's department to its present state of usefulness and efficiency, though the chief credit of this is of course due to that distinguished official himself.

A fourth bill of Senator Flood's is the one authorizing the attorney-general to bring suit against the state of West Virginia for her *pro rata* of the old state debt. Mr. Flood is one of the commissioners elected by the legislature to carry out the provisions of this bill, and the suit based thereon is now (1906) pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1900, Senator Flood was elected to the house of representatives from the tenth congressional district. In 1902, and again in 1904, he was reëlected, his vote being more than double that of his Republican opponent. Mr. Flood is recognized as one of the most useful members of the Virginia delegation, and is highly esteemed by his colleagues in the house. There are few men in the district who would contest with him for the Democratic nomination for congress, and it is not likely that he will soon have any serious opposition.

In 1901, Mr. Flood was sent to the constitutional convention to represent the counties of Appomattox and Campbell. In that body, he displayed his wonted energy and activity, and spared no toil to serve both his constituents and his state at large. One of his greatest desires was to see the suffrage laws amended. The people of his immediate section were carrying the incubus of a large, purchasable and utterly irresponsible electorate: and a number of citizens had, in mass-meeting, declared that the burden was greater than they could bear. To lift "the white man's burden" was the supreme object of the convention of 1901-1902; and no member of that body was more anxious to help than "Hal" Flood, of Appomattox.

Though a busy lawyer and an active public servant, Mr. Flood spares time for social relaxation. He is a member of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond; of the Piedmont club, of Lynchburg, and of the Masonic order.

Mr. Flood's home address is Appomattox, Virginia.

Truly Yours,
W. V. Gardner

WILLIAM HENRY GARDNER

GARDNER, WILLIAM HENRY, manufacturer, was born at Rosenberger, Frederick county, Virginia, February 24, 1865. His father was James F. Gardner, a prominent physician of Hampshire county, West Virginia, who represented that county in the state legislature. His mother's maiden name was Amanda R. Clouser. Her people were the pioneer settlers of Frederick county, Virginia, and in the early days of their occupation had several skirmishes with hostile Indians.

The Gardner family is of English origin, and came to Virginia from Massachusetts. Among other ancestral families of Mr. Gardner are the Clousers, Larricks, Halls, Rosenbergers, and Maynards.

His early life was passed in the country; and from his boyhood he evinced an inclination for working with carpenter's tools. As a youth he did manual labor on the farm, working by the month; later he learned the trade of millwright and built several flour mills.

He attended the public schools through all the grades; and finished his education at the Shenandoah normal school at Middletown, Virginia. Later he took a course of law from the Sprague correspondence school of law at Detroit, Michigan, graduating, in 1902, at the end of the regular two years' course.

Mr. Gardner entered upon the active work of life as a public school teacher in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1884. His attention was attracted to a consideration of the means of producing some substitute for tan bark in the processes of tanning; and he finally went into the business of manufacturing tanning extracts from wood and bark. This business he has successfully followed for a number of years, during which period he has made many improvements of value in plants for the manufacturing of tanning extracts. He has been president and general manager of the Basic Extract company at Basic City, Augusta county, Virginia, for three years past, prior to which time he was general

manager of the Rio Extract company, of Rio, West Virginia, for ten years.

Mr. Gardner is president of the business men's league, of Basic City. He is a member of the Democratic party, and has never changed his political or party allegiance.

He married February 1, 1889, Frances N. Miller; and of their marriage have been born seven children, of whom six are now (1906) living.

His address is Basic City, Augusta County, Virginia.

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Yours Truly
James R. Sullivan.

JAMES RICHARD GILLIAM

GILLIAM, JAMES RICHARD, financier and man of affairs, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, October 26, 1854. He is descended from Sir Thomas West, one of the colonial governors of Virginia, tracing back to Anne Boleyn. His father was James Richard Gilliam, whose wife was Annie S. Davenport. The elder Gilliam was a man of strong devotional temperament, a teacher by profession. He died when the son was quite young.

The son passed his early life in the country, not making his home in the city until he was about twenty-four years old. His strong physique, his energy and capacity for incessant, exacting labor were without doubt largely promoted by the outdoor requirements of his youth. At the age of six years he went from Campbell to Amherst county. Attendance upon county schools in his boyhood and five months at Kenmore high school constituted his text-book education. Previous to the brief term at Kenmore, and before he was fifteen years old, he qualified as deputy sheriff of Amherst. After leaving the school and then engaging in mercantile business for six months, he was tendered a more responsible place as deputy sheriff, involving duties and responsibilities equal to those of the sheriff and requiring a bond for the faithful performance of the obligations. He won the reputation of being one of the finest county officials in the state. While holding this position he also acquired a half interest in the weekly "Amherst Enterprise," of which he was business manager, Hon. Taylor Berry and Mr. R. A. Coghill being the editors.

Mr. Gilliam transferred his activities to Lynchburg in 1878. From this point of greater vantage he found scope for exploiting assets of energy, health, brain, and readiness, which his early contact with the realities of life had done so much to cultivate. He has been successful from the beginning to the present.

Mr. Gilliam married Jessie Belfield Johnson, October 25, 1887, and with their four children, they reside on Lynchburg's old and hallowed Court street. He is a Methodist and a long-time

member of the board of stewards of Court Street Methodist church. He is an active Mason, affiliating with Marshall lodge, and being president of the board of managers of the Home and Retreat, a high-class hospital conducted by the lodge.

Mr. Gilliam on locating in Lynchburg engaged as a partner in the wholesale grocery business and also in that of tobacco commission merchant. Subsequently he organized a wholesale and retail furniture concern, following that with a profitable venture in wholesale boots and shoes. For ten years he applied his energies to this enterprise, at the end of that period selling out to his partners, in order to turn his attention exclusively to developing coal properties and banking interests in which he was concerned. His sagacity has been amply demonstrated in the marvelous development of the coal mines in Southwest Virginia and West Virginia. He took hold a few years ago at a fortunate time, and is now identified with interests there whose dividends stamp the black diamonds of Virginia mountains as a more attractive investment than the gold of the Klondike. Intelligence to see and nerve to act are Mr. Gilliam's, and he has steadily increased his holdings in this field. He is president of the Gilliam, the Arlington, the Shawnee, the Glen Alum, and the Lee Coal and Coke companies, whose head offices are in Lynchburg, the mines being mostly in West Virginia. His career in the world of finance has been as conspicuously successful, and he is president of no less than half a dozen banks in Virginia—the National Exchange of Lynchburg, the Lynchburg Trust and Savings company, the First National, of Clifton Forge; the Russell County bank, of Lebanon, Virginia; the Powell's Valley bank, of Jonesville, the Bank of Highland, of Monterey, and a branch of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings company, at Bedford City. He is also president of the Quinn-Marshall company, dry goods, and a special partner in the Lynchburg Shoe company—both of these being among the city's big wholesale houses. At the same time Mr. Gilliam is chairman of the committee on finance of the upper branch of the city council, and he discharges this unsalaried civic duty with the same application of ability and effort that he bestows upon his personal concerns.

A long list that, and Mr. Gilliam neglects nothing. All his

early and later experience has combined with his strong mental endowment to equip him for his work. The active occupations of his youth, keeping him much in the open air and in touch with men; his early assumption of practical responsibilities; the fact that up to the time he became a bank president he never received a cent of salary, his compensation for his labor thus being what he could realize through his own energy and initiative—these things contributed to the development of a self-reliant, judicious, progressive individuality. The advice he gives as the result of his observation and experience is brief and clear: Be prompt; put thought and mind and time on what you have to do; cultivate the virtue of economy. Physically Mr. Gilliam is "fit," and horseback riding is his favorite form of recreation. With duties which claim his solicitude in industrial fields, in finance, in commerce, in church, in benevolent order, in municipal affairs, he is an exceedingly busy man, resourceful and effective.

His address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

ISAAC ROBINSON GODWIN

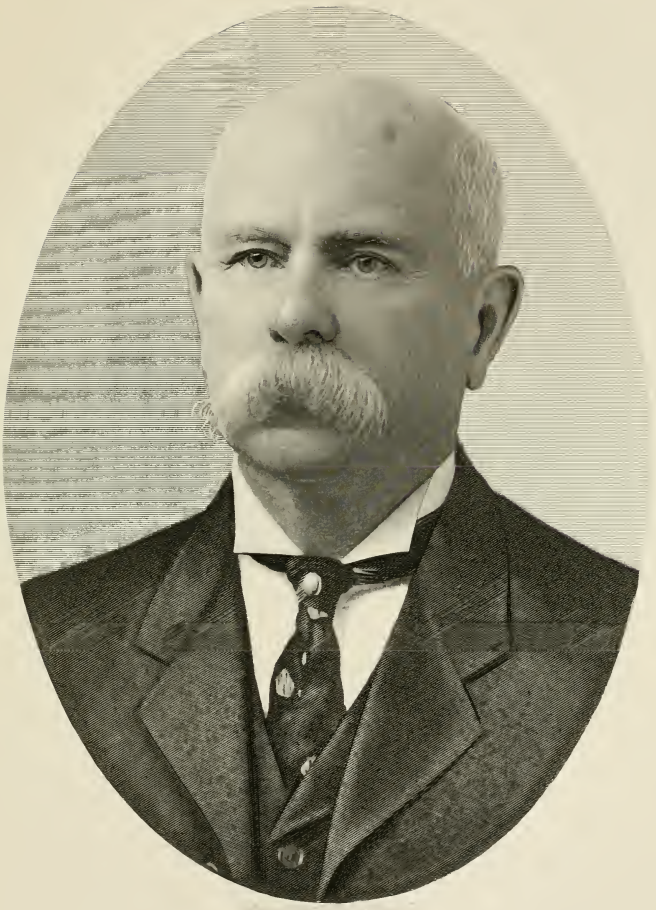
GODWIN, ISAAC ROBINSON, physician, was born at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, August 8, 1837. His father was Thomas Glynn Godwin, merchant, who served as magistrate, and member of the board of supervisors of Botetourt county, and bank cashier; and his mother was Martha Moore Robinson.

Dr. Godwin's paternal ancestors came to America from England, and settled in Pennsylvania after the War of the American Revolution. His mother's ancestors, the Robinsons, were Scotch-Irish, having gone to Ireland from Scotland; and coming thence later to America, where they also settled first in Pennsylvania. Among the latter was the Hon. Isaac Robinson, who was a man of political prominence in his section of the state, and was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in the earlier half of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Godwin, who was of robust and vigorous physical health as a youth, spent the early part of his life in the village of Fincastle; where, when not at school, his time was occupied in his father's store. To this training he attributes the acquisition by him of habits of method and system, which have continued through life.

After attending the preparatory schools of his neighborhood, he became a student of Washington and Lee university, then Washington college, at Lexington, Virginia. During the session of 1858-1859, he studied in the medical department of the University of Virginia, but did not graduate. He also studied medicine in the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia; and in the Virginia Medical college at Richmond, from the last named of which he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Upon the breaking out of the War between the States, in 1861, Dr. Godwin entered the Confederate States army and served for two years as a private of cavalry; after which he was an assistant surgeon of infantry for the rest of the war.



Faithfully Yours
I. R. Godwin

Save for the period of his military service he has been a practicing physician at Fincastle. He is, and for twenty years has been, physician to the county almshouse; and he has been the medical examiner for a number of prominent life insurance companies. He is a member of the Medical society of Roanoke, Virginia, and of the Medical society of Virginia; and was in 1877 vice-president of the last named organization.

Dr. Godwin is a member of the Democratic party, and has never changed his political or party allegiance. He has served as chairman of the Democratic county committee of Botetourt county for several years; and during the administration of President Cleveland he was for four years postmaster at Fincastle. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

On October 28, 1867, Dr. Godwin married Emma S. B. Wilson, a granddaughter of Hon. Nathaniel H. Claiborne, who represented his district in the congress of the United States for a number of years, and was a brother of Hon. William C. C. Claiborne, the first governor of Louisiana. From their marriage have been born eight children, of whom three are now (1906) living.

A brief biographical sketch of Dr. Godwin has been published in the proceedings of the "Medical Society of Virginia."

His address is Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia.

GARRETT GIDEON GOOCH

GOOCH, GARRETT GIDEON, was born in Orange county, Virginia, February 20, 1837. His father was Thompson Gooch, who was the only son of Claiborne Gooch, and his mother was Elizabeth Maupin Jarman, of the prominent Albemarle county family of that name. Mr. Gooch's great-grandfather, Rowland Gooch, is believed to have been a descendant of one of the brothers of William Gooch, of Temple Farm, who was a member of the council in the early colonial history of Virginia.

Mr. Gooch spent his boyhood upon a farm, where like other farmers' sons he performed the usual tasks allotted to boys in the country. He attended the country schools and later a private school in Orange conducted by Mr. James Newman. His tastes, however, did not lead in the direction of either farming or books; and while quite a lad he became deputy sheriff of Louisa county, which office he held from 1854 to 1856. Later he held the positions of conductor and of baggage and express agent on the old Virginia Central railroad, now a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio. In 1858 he was appointed United States mail agent on the Virginia Central railroad. This position he resigned in 1861, and enlisted in the Confederate States army, becoming a member of Company D, 13th Virginia regiment, under General A. P. Hill. In 1862 he was ordered back to the mail service, in which he remained until the close of the War between the States. After the war, Mr. Gooch removed to Staunton, where he engaged largely in the mercantile business, conducting a number of retail stores in different sections of Virginia and West Virginia. Later he was interested in the wholesale grocery business in Staunton, and after retiring from that occupation became a railroad contractor and builder. His careful attention to whatever he undertook, his energy and his fine native sense, combined to make him successful in all of his enterprises; and after a long career in business, which resulted in more

Yours Truly

L. L. Bloch

fruitful accomplishment than does that of most men, he retired some years ago from active participation in affairs.

Mr. Gooch was for eight years a member of the council of the city of Staunton, occupying for two years of that period the responsible position of chairman of the finance committee. He has been president of the Dunsmore Business college, an old and well-established institution in Staunton; he was for a long time president of the Daily News Printing company; and he has occupied the position of member of the board of visitors of the state institution for the deaf, dumb and blind. He was one of the incorporators, and was president of the King's Daughters hospital at Staunton; and has been a director on the board of the local Young Men's Christian association, and in various banking institutions.

Mr. Gooch is prominent in Masonic circles in the state. He is a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and Commandery, and is one of the board of governors, and is also vice-president, of the Masonic Home for Orphans, at Richmond. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum.

Though not a politician, Mr. Gooch is a consistent and unwavering Democrat, having never voted any other ticket, and giving always liberally of his time, energy and means to the success of his party. In religious preference he is a Disciple.

Mr. Gooch married, March 21, 1872, Mary Watson Payne. Their children are two in number, both successful young business men—the older, Watson Payne Gooch, secretary and treasurer of the Gooch-Crosby company, Roanoke, Virginia; and the younger, Garrett G. Gooch, Jr., treasurer of the Stone Printing and Manufacturing company, of Roanoke.

His address is Staunton, Virginia.

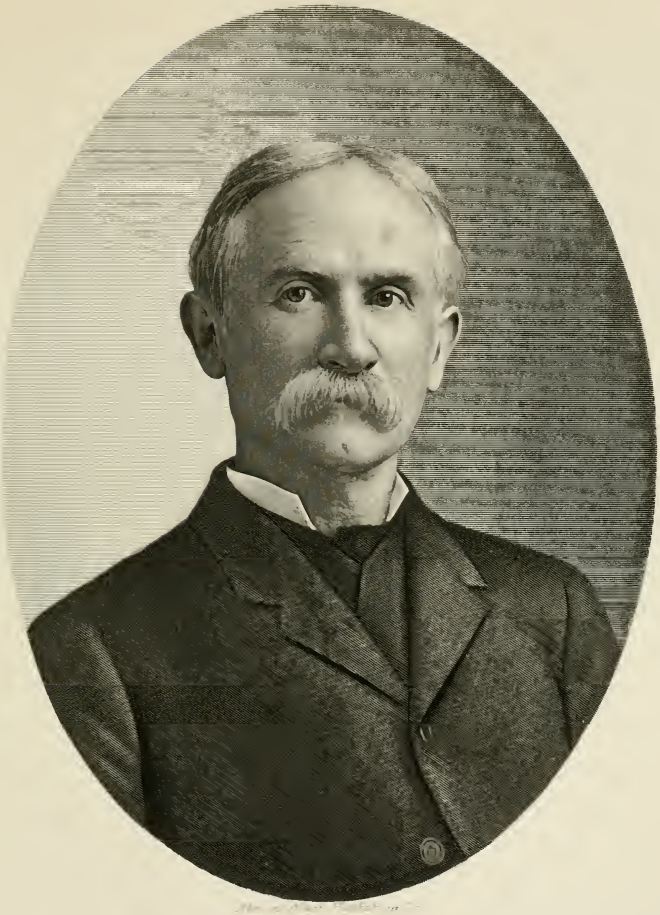
SAMUEL CECIL GRAHAM

GRAHAM, SAMUEL CECIL, lawyer and jurist, was born at the home of his maternal grandfather, William Witten, of "Bluestone," Tazewell county, Virginia, January 1, 1846. His father, who was a successful merchant and farmer of Tazewell county, Virginia, was Robert Craig Graham. He was born on May 26, 1814, in Wythe county, and is described as an athlete and fond of all manly sports, especially loving to hunt. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of humor, and had few superiors in telling a good story. He persistently refused office of any kind, though he was much beloved and trusted by the people. He was frank, open and honest, not only in his dealings, but boldly so in his opinions.

Judge Samuel C. Graham's mother was Elizabeth Peery Witten. She was born at "Bluestone" January 26, 1826, and died April 7, 1856.

In his paternal line Judge Graham is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Major Samuel Graham, was born on the voyage of his parents across the Atlantic ocean to America. A local historian of the family says of him: "He was about six years of age at the beginning of the War for American Independence. He married Rachel Montgomery, a daughter of John and Nancy Agnes Montgomery. He served as a volunteer captain in the War of 1812, and was promoted to the rank of major during his service at Norfolk, Virginia. A short time prior to this, however, he was a member of the Virginia legislature for two years. He died in the year 1835, in Smyth county, Virginia, and his remains were buried in the cemetery at Chatham Hill." The years Major Graham served in the legislature were 1806 and 1808, and for Wythe county.

On his mother's side Judge Graham comes from the families of Witten and Cecil, of Maryland. His maternal grandfather, William Witten, was a son of Thomas Witten. Thomas Witten was the son of Thomas Witten, who was one of the earliest settlers of Tazewell county, and came to Virginia in 1771 from Lord



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S. C. Graham

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Baltimore's Catholic colony of Maryland. Along with him came Samuel W. Cecil. Witten and Cecil each had ten children, and five of each family intermarried, among them Judge Graham's great-grandfather and great-grandmother.

He is thus descended on his father's side from the Grahams, Montgomerys, Craigs, and Crocketts; and on his mother's from the Wittens, Cecils, Peerys, and Davidsons, all of whom were settlers of the mountain valleys of Southwest Virginia.

Judge Graham's mother died when he was about ten years of age. He attended the log cabin schools of the mountain section as a lad, where his general schoolmaster was an old Scotch-Presbyterian, by name Donald Macdonald, who with his father, taught him from early boyhood to ride and to shoot, as well as the value of truth, independence and self-reliance.

Leading the free life of the fields, woods and mountains, he saw, when still a boy, the outbreak of the War between the States; and with the longing to enter the ranks of the Confederacy, finally succeeded, when seventeen years of age, in persuading his father to let him join the army. In November, 1863, he volunteered as a private in Company I, 16th Virginia cavalry, then in winter barracks in Tazewell county. This regiment was commanded at the time by his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Graham, a born soldier, who illustrated in his gallant career the virtues and the courage of the best type of the Confederate soldier, and who is still living (1906) at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Judge Graham's service in the army was one of fighting and riding until the war ended. He was wounded three times in action: once in June, 1864, at "Hanging Rock," near Salem, Virginia, in the ankle joint; a second time at Monocacy Junction in July, 1864, in the left leg; and a third time, and desperately, at Moorfield, in Hardy county, West Virginia, in August, 1864, by a shot from a minnie ball in the right breast, which passed through the upper lobe of his lung and through the lower part of his shoulder blade.

When the war closed, he went home, and worked on the farm, assisting his father, who had also volunteered in the Confederate army before the close of the war, in restoring the farm to a condition which would enable the family to live com-

fortably again. Then he attended the local country schools, and in the fall of 1867, entered Emory and Henry college. Here he remained during the sessions of 1867-1868 and 1868-1869, when he left, expecting to return home to take charge of his father's farm.

Finding an opportunity, however, to fulfill his desire of becoming a lawyer, he entered the law office of Colonel Andrew J. May, at Jeffersonville, then the county seat of Tazewell. Here he assisted Colonel May in his office, in order to pay his board and the use of his books. In October, 1870, he was licensed to practice law; and in January, 1871, he opened a law office for himeslf at Tazewell. He immediately acquired a good law practice; and from that time has continued in the pursuit of his profession with an ability and success that have made him one of the distinguished lawyers of his state.

Three years after coming to the bar he was elected judge of the county court of Tazewell county, and held the office until 1880. In July, 1881, he became associated with Major Robert R. Henry under the firm name of Henry and Graham; and this partnership, still continuing, is now perhaps the oldest, as it is among the best known in Virginia.

Judge Graham has been engaged during his career as a lawyer in many important cases in the different courts of the two Virginias, both state and federal, involving titles to minerals and lands; the law of corporations, wills and trademarks, contracts, riparian rights, damages for wrongful acts, and all the varied forms of litigation pertaining to his section of the state, both in law and equity.

He has been a member of the Virginia State Bar association since 1889; and was its vice-president twice, in 1890 and 1895. In 1902 he was elected president of the association, and delivered, in 1903, the president's address, "Some Philosophy of the Law and of Lawyers," which is published in Volume 16 of the Reports of the Virginia State Bar association. In 1892, he read before the same body a paper entitled "A Criticism of the Profession Reviewed," which is published in Volume 5 of its Reports. Judge Graham was the charter president of the Clinch Valley bank at Tazewell, which was organized in 1889; and remained its

president until its consolidation in 1894 with the Bank of Tazewell, under the name of the Bank of Clinch Valley. In this last named institution he has been an officer since its organization.

He is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity; a Mason, and has been twice the worshipful master of Tazewell lodge; and he is a member of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia. He is a Democrat of the strict construction school, and a believer in the observance of the tenth article of the amendments to the Federal constitution, which provides that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Judge Graham is not a member of any church; but his predilections are in favor of the Presbyterian church, which has been the church of his Graham ancestors.

For the past fifteen years he has spent the months of January and February of each year on the Indian river in Florida, where he owns a small cottage and a small orange grove, which he visits yearly with some of the members of his family. From this point, with the undiminished keenness and vigor of the veteran sportsman, he seeks the unsettled places in Florida, where still abound deer, wild turkey, and other game; and is "hail-fellow well met," hunting companion and friend, with many a lusty spirit of the Floridian backwoods.

Judge Graham has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married October 16, 1872, was Anna Elizabeth Spotts, daughter of the late Washington Spotts, and Jane, his wife (neé Kelly). She died September 6, 1895, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now (1906) living. He married June 2, 1898, Minnie Cox, of Richmond, Virginia, daughter of the late Captain Henry Cox, and Martha, his wife (neé Wooldridge); and of this marriage has been born a daughter now (1906) living.

His address is Tazewell, Tazewell County, Virginia.

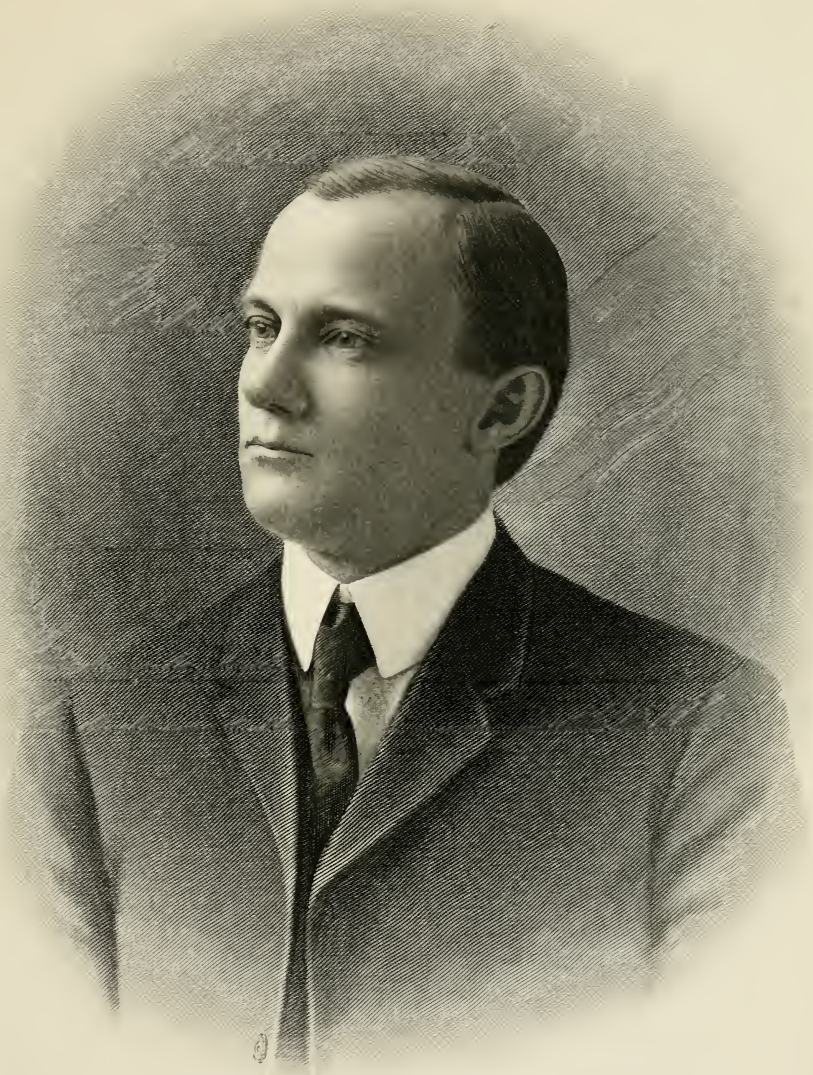
JACOB S. GRUVER

GRUVER, JACOB S., educator, was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1870. His parents were Jacob Isaac and Anna Mary Gruver. The earliest known ancestors in this country came from Germany at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and settled in or near Philadelphia. Several of the family have been prominent in their chosen professions.

In March, 1870, the family removed to a farm in Warren county, Virginia, about six miles from Front Royal. During his childhood and youth Jacob Gruver enjoyed fair health. He was fond of books and attended public and private schools, but from the time he was large enough to help, until he was nineteen years of age, his vacations were spent in work on his father's farm.

Mr. Gruver's career furnishes a striking illustration of the molding and inspiring power of one leading idea, one guiding principle. In his case this principle was that of intellectual and spiritual development, first for himself, and eventually for his fellow-men under his guidance. In other words, he early felt a burning desire for the upbuilding of his own mind; and, after devoting some years to this purpose, he became convinced first that he possessed the gift of influencing others, and, second, that duty commanded him to utilize this gift to the utmost of his ability.

Born and raised on a farm, in a region of the state noted for the beauty of its scenery, the outdoor life and outdoor labor appealed potently to him; and to this day he earnestly urges the boys from the farms to return to the country after finishing their college course, and never to take up professional studies except when possessed of decided talents for such pursuits. In his own case, the call was clear and imperative, as is sufficiently proven by the fact that he stubbornly refused any help from family and friends, and worked away till he earned money enough to carry him through college. This he did by following the trade of a carpenter, and later by acting as salesman for a prominent firm



Very Sincerely,

J. S. Grimm

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of harvesting machine manufacturers. Afterwards by engaging in business in the summer months and studying his books in the winter he not only succeeded in maintaining himself at college and passing successfully through his courses, but later in performing the part of a successful teacher and in amassing about a thousand dollars.

This was really the critical period of his life. He was popular in his school work and might have continued in it with bright expectations. On the other hand, his sound practical sense and alert perception had given him a start in business of uncommon promise. Thus it was not without a severe mental struggle he decided to risk his savings and prospects, in order to obtain such a thorough college education as would fit him not only to teach, but to lead and influence teachers, as well as other useful men and women.

It is this decision, and its ultimate results, that justify Mr. Gruver in his denunciation of the so-called commercial spirit of our age, the tendency to neglect all broader mental training in order to begin to earn money at a very early age. The short-sightedness of such a policy, both from an ideal and purely practical viewpoint, is sufficiently demonstrated by the success which at length rewarded his efforts and sacrifices. For, of course, he had to labor hard and make no small sacrifice to reach his goal.

Early in his college career Mr. Gruver decided to become an educator. To fit himself for his profession he took post-gradute work in pedagogics. After leaving Otterbein university in 1898, with the degree of B. A., he became principal of the Shenandoah Normal college, where he remained two years. In 1900 he received the degree of M. A., from the university above named. In the same year he became president of Eastern college, of which he was one of the founders. This position he still (1906) holds. He has been very successful as an instructor, organizer, and disciplinarian, and, largely due to his efforts, the institution is prosperous and influential. President Gruver deprecates the commercial spirit of the time and the influence it has in forcing young people into active life at an early age and with only meager preparation. He is confident that if they would equip themselves with a college education before entering

the work of life, instead of commencing that work when they are only fifteen or sixteen years of age, they would be much more certain to win success.

While not an active politician President Gruver votes the Democratic ticket. His religious affiliation is with the United Brethren in Christ. He was married August 29, 1898, to Annie T. Russell, of Accomac county, Virginia. They have had one child who is living in 1906.

His address is Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Don P. Halsey

DON PETERS HALSEY

HALSEY, DON PETERS, lawyer, senator, lecturer, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, December 29, 1870. His father, Captain Don Peters Halsey, was a son of Seth Halsey, of Lynchburg, and his wife, Julia D. B. Peters.

Captain Don Peters Halsey was of excellent English stock, a lineal descendant of Thomas Halsey, who came to America in 1633, and later became a prominent citizen of Southampton, Long Island. Captain Halsey was a man of broad culture and finished linguistic and legal scholarship. He proved himself a most courageous, cool and efficient soldier and patriot during the War between the States. The war over, he practiced law in Lynchburg, and, later, in Richmond, till driven to the country by ill health. He died January 1, 1883.

The mother of Don Peters Halsey was Sarah Ann Warwick Daniel, daughter of Judge William Daniel, Jr., and granddaughter of Judge William Daniel, Sr., and of John M. Warwick, Esq., all of Lynchburg. She is a woman of rare vigor, brilliancy and culture, and of gracious bearing, and has exerted over her gifted son a vast intellectual, moral, and spiritual influence.

Mr. Halsey passed his boyhood till the age of nine in Lynchburg and Richmond; the next four years, on his father's farm, "Fern Moss," in Nelson county. After that, he lived in towns till he entered college.

As a youth he loved outdoor life, and such books as boys usually like—Robinson Crusoe, the Arabian Nights, and tales of adventure. His first responsible labor was rendered as cash boy when he was entering his teens. Subsequently he served as page in the house of representatives during both sessions of the forty-ninth Congress.

Many difficulties stood between young Halsey and a good education; but his taste for reading grew, and through his mother's influence was well directed. He soon attained a fair acquaintance with English literature, delighting in Shakespeare, Scott, Bulwer, and Tennyson, and dipping into the works of

philosophic and speculative thinkers. Meanwhile, he had passed from the public schools into the Episcopal high school at Alexandria, thence to Hampden-Sidney college, where he spent three and a half sessions. After a period spent in recouping himself financially by reporting for the daily press, he studied law at Washington and Lee university during the session 1892-1893.

Carried into the legal profession by personal preference, by the wishes of relatives, and by circumstances, he began the practice of law in Lynchburg, December 7, 1893. He soon acquired such a reputation for sterling character and abilities at the bar that he was elected commonwealth's attorney for the city of Lynchburg, and served acceptably in that office from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1897. His reputation grew. A few years later, he was elected state senator from Lynchburg and Campbell counties, in which capacity he served, 1902-1904, his service including the long session of 1902-03-04, when the laws of the state were revised to conform with the requirements of the new constitution. While in the senate, Mr. Halsey introduced many important measures; among them the bill for revising the laws for the government of cities and towns, the general game law, the "Halsey Vagrant Law," and the measure providing for a statue of Robert E. Lee to be placed in the Statuary Hall of the national capital. He also took a prominent part in the fight against child labor.

Mr. Halsey's courtly bearing, his faithful attention to all his official duties, his strength in debate, and his gifts of oratory, enabled him to take a front rank in the senate and hold it, notwithstanding his youth and the fact that he had entered to fill out an unexpired term. In the presidential campaign of 1904 he was chosen an elector from the sixth congressional district of Virginia, on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Halsey's ambition to excel as a speaker was awakened in his freshman year at Hampden-Sidney college. During his college course he took the declaimer's, the debater's, and the orator's medals in succession, in the Philanthropic society, the first man in the history of the society to take all of them. Since the beginning of his career as a lawyer and a politician, he has

developed great powers of oratory, and has become a platform lecturer with a reputation approaching national. He is a Chi Phi, an Elk, an Odd Fellow, and a Mason of the dignity of past-master. Politically, he is a Democrat by inheritance and conviction; in church preference, an Episcopalian.

On June 11, 1894, Mr. Halsey married Mary Michaux Dickinson, of Prince Edward county, a daughter of R. M. Dickinson, a prominent lawyer of that county and a son of Judge Asa D. Dickinson.

Mr. Halsey's address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, was born in the town of Williamsborough in what was then Granville county, but is now Vance county, North Carolina, on March 18, 1851. His father's name was Robert Alston Hamilton, and his mother's name was Sarah Caroline Alexander Hamilton. His father's profession or occupation was, in early life, that of a planter and country merchant; later that of a merchant in the city of Petersburg, Virginia. He held no public office, so far as is known. He was during some of the years between 1850 and 1860, president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company, whilst he was a planter. He was a positive man, of good manners, well educated at Hampden-Sidney college and the University of North Carolina; had great energy and was a man of fine natural ability.

The history of Mr. Hamilton's earliest known ancestors in America was as follows: His grandfather, Patrick Hamilton, was born at Burnside, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and belonged to the Parkhead branch of the Hamilton family of Scotland. He, with several of his brothers, came to this country about the year 1800. He was a well educated man and very successful as a country merchant or factor for the planters, and as a planter. He accumulated a large estate for that day, and left his numerous family of children wealthy for the times. He married Mary, daughter of George Baskerville, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, a descendant of John Baskerville, who came to Virginia from England about 1670, and served as clerk of York county.

On his mother's side his earliest known ancestor in America was Moses Alexander, who was sheriff of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, just before the Revolutionary war. It is believed that his people came to America from Scotland shortly after the Rebellion of 1745, and settled in Cecil county, Maryland, and some of them went to Mecklenburg, North Carolina. In the War of the Revolution, Moses Alexander was a Tory, but his children were what were called Patriots in that day, and several of them

Very truly yours,

Alexander Hamilton

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were signers of the Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Declaration of Independence. Nathaniel Alexander, Mr. Hamilton's mother's father, was an officer in the United States navy with Commodore Perry, about 1812-14. He was in later life a planter, and oftentimes a member of the Virginia senate. Mark Alexander, his mother's uncle, was a member of congress from what is now the fourth Virginia district, from about 1815 to 1830, and also a member of the Constitutional convention of Virginia of 1829-30.

In childhood and youth, his physical condition was good, and his tastes and interests were those of any ordinary healthy boy. He studied his lessons reasonably well and was very fond of outdoor life and the games that interest boys. Until he was about seven years of age, he lived most of the time on a plantation in Granville county, North Carolina, although he spent several years in Raleigh, North Carolina, whilst his father was president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company. Since seven years of age he has lived in Petersburg, Virginia, except during the times he studied at a boarding school in the country and at college, and the two years he taught school. In early life he did not have any tasks involving manual labor. His father paid for his academic education, and then informed him that he could do no more for him. He then taught, as an assistant professor, for two years, studying law one of those two years, and paying for his legal education out of the money he made himself.

In 1868 he entered the Virginia Military institute and was graduated in 1871. The graduation there was equivalent to the degrees of A. B. and of Civil Engineer, but he never practiced engineering.

During the year 1872-73, whilst discharging the duties of an assistant professor of Latin and Tactics at the Virginia Military institute, he took the law course at Washington and Lee university, Judge John W. Brockenborough and the Hon. John Randolph Tucker being the professors, and was graduated at the end of the year in June, 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Replying to the question as to what books or special lines of reading he found most helpful, Mr. Hamilton says that he was always fond of economics, metaphysics, history and biography, and while he did not like mathematics, regarded the training

imparted by it as of great value to him. He began the active work of life as a man, about September 1, 1871, as an assistant professor of Latin and Tactics, at the Virginia Military institute, and in September, 1873, settled in Richmond, where he practiced law for one year, and then went to Petersburg, where he has lived ever since.

As to the relative strength of the various influences which have shaped his career, Mr. Hamilton writes: "My home influence was good; my mother died when I was about twelve years of age, but left a very strong impression upon me for good. The schools I attended were all admirable. I was four or five years in the country, in Granville county, North Carolina, at a boarding school kept by Ralph H. Graves, one of the old-time, splendid teachers. My associates there were fine boys, and my teacher was everything that could be asked. I spent a year at the school of W. Gordon McCabe, at Petersburg, Virginia. The influences at McCabe's school and the instruction there, were as good as could be had anywhere or at any time, in any country. My early companionship was not different from that of other boys of my class in life; there were some fine fellows among them and some " scabby " ones. As to private study, I was always fond of it and usually supplemented my work at college in that way. As a boy, during the war, I recollect I was very fond of reading. Contact with men in active life, since I have become a man, has had great influence upon my career; I have been fortunately thrown with a very high class of men of great ability. I would say that I attribute a great deal of any success I have had in life to my training at the Virginia Military institute; it enabled me to make the most of any capacity I had; and I also attribute much of any success I have had as a lawyer to the instruction and personal influence upon my life of the Hon. John Randolph Tucker, with whom, I was very close, considering the difference in our ages."

Mr. Hamilton's professional work, ever since 1873, has been that of a lawyer, the other positions held by him having been merely incidental. Some eighteen years ago, he became vice-president of quite a large bank in Petersburg, Virginia, and afterwards was elected its president, which position he now holds.

In the past twenty years he has been vice-president or president of various companies, among others the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad company, and he has been counsel for various companies and people for many years. About 1881 or 1882, he was appointed a member of the board of visitors of the Central Lunatic asylum, now the Central State hospital, and was made president of the board and served about three years. About 1890, he was appointed by Governor McKinney a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute and he is now president of that board. He was elected from the city of Petersburg, a member of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1901-1902, and served during the session of that body. For many years he has been a member of the public school board of the city of Petersburg, and several years ago he was president of the Virginia State Bar association.

While at college he was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Greek letter college fraternity, and has belonged to various social clubs in Virginia and elsewhere. He has always been a Democrat in politics, but did not approve of the views of W. J. Bryan on the money question. He was born and raised in the Protestant Episcopal church, and attends that church.

As a boy, he was fond of the usual sports of boys; played baseball, rode and drove horses, swam, fished and did everything that was natural. Since he has been a man, his exercise has been horseback riding and walking. Whist is the only game he cares for as a relaxation. An excellent sketch of Mr. Hamilton appeared in the "Virginia Military Bomb" of 1902. He has been married three times, and has five children, of whom all are living.

His address is Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

CALDWELL HARDY

HARDY, CALDWELL, banker, was born in Camden county, North Carolina, May 13, 1852, and his parents were Henry C. Hardy and Huldah E. Dozier. On his father's side he is descended from George Hardy, who emigrated from Bristol, England, to Isle of Wight county about 1660. Among the early representatives of the name, Samuel Hardy, of Isle of Wight, was a leading member from Virginia of the Continental congress, and died in 1785.

The Doziers (original name Daugé) were of the French Huguenot stock, who early settled in Eastern North Carolina and Virginia.

Henry C. Hardy was born in the latter state, and was a merchant and banker in New York to which place he removed, and his marked characteristics were a lovable disposition and strict regard for the truth. His son, the subject of this sketch, was a bright energetic boy, who was blessed with an excellent physical constitution, and was fond of outdoor sports and athletic games. He was seven years of age when his father went North to reside in Brooklyn, New York, and there he went to the city schools and attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute. At the age of eighteen he quitted school, and entered his father's office in Wall street, New York city, where he remained three years. In 1871 he came to Norfolk, where he was clerk and officer for twelve years in the Farmers bank of that city. In 1885 the Norfolk National bank was organized, and the reputation of Mr. Hardy for industry and keen business insight caused him to be selected as its first cashier. The remarkable development and growth of the bank demonstrated the wisdom of the choice, and by the logic of results he was raised to the presidency in 1899, a position which he has ever since held. This bank is not only the leading bank of Norfolk, but probably the leading bank of Virginia, having recently increased its capital to one million dollars, with a surplus of half a million.

In 1893, the Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trusts was

organized by the stockholders and officers of the Norfolk National bank. It does a savings bank and trust business, and besides paying dividends at six, seven, and eight, and even ten and twelve per cent on its stock, has accumulated over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars undivided profits. It has also a deposit of a million and a half dollars.

Mr. Hardy is justly proud of the two successful institutions of which he is president, the rank and standing of which are further evidenced by the fact that the stocks of both are bid for at over three hundred dollars.

Fully appreciating the value of an institution with such wide spread principles as the American Banker's association, he early identified himself with its life, and was selected in Richmond, Virginia, in 1900, as a member of the executive council of that body. In 1902 he was elected president of that association. and served it in a manner which made him known throughout the banking circles of America.

Nor has Mr. Hardy confined his energies to banking. He is public spirited and is connected with many other enterprises. He took a leading part in the establishment of the Monticello hotel of Norfolk, and has served in the city council.

It is probably in Mr. Hardy's personal relations that we find those characteristics which account for much of his success.

He is an optimist, yet a conservative of recognized judgment. His success, both as a man of large business affairs and influence, as well as in all the personal relations of life, is perhaps due to several very conspicuous characteristics. Among these is a self-control which gives him at all times ease and poise; a marked consideration for others, which makes him courteous and considerate of all with whom he comes in contact; a just estimate of his own rights and the rights of others, which makes him a valued friend and adviser; but conspicuously does he possess that power of statement, which not only makes his views clear, but inspires a sense of security and confidence in those who come under his influence.

He took great interest in the establishment of the Virginia club house, a building seven stories high, and which has been pronounced the finest club building in the South. As a fitting

recognition of his merit, he was elected president of the club for two terms. He is also a non-resident member of the Maryland club, of Baltimore, Maryland. He finds relaxation from work in playing golf and witnessing games of baseball and other athletic sports.

In politics he has never been what may be called a party man, as he holds the interests of the country superior to the dogmas of party platforms. But he has generally voted the Democratic ticket.

In religious preferences he is an Episcopalian, and attends St. Paul's church in Norfolk. From the experiences and observations of a busy and successful life he has this advice to offer to young men: "Live uprightly and make one great branch of human effort the controlling purpose of life, and success will come."

On December 8, 1875, he married Lucy Hardy, his half second cousin, and from this union four children have resulted, all of whom are now (1906) living.

Mr. Hardy's address is Stockley Gardens, Norfolk, Virginia.

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A. W. Harman Jr

ASHER WATERMAN HARMAN, JR.

HARMAN, ASHER WATERMAN, Jr., farmer, and state treasurer of Virginia, was born in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, September 6, 1850. His father was Michael G. Harman, colonel of the 52nd regiment, Virginia infantry, and prominent in his generation in Virginia, as a business man of great energy and a high order of executive talent. Mr. Harman's mother was Caroline V. Stevenson.

His early life was passed in the town of Staunton; and he worked on his father's farm in Augusta county, during his vacations. He obtained his primary education in the local schools; and in September, 1868, entered the Virginia Military institute, at Lexington, as a cadet, and graduated on July 4, 1872.

Upon leaving the institute, he began the active work of life as manager of stage lines in the Valley of Virginia, and continued in this business until 1881. He was also engaged in the business of railroad contracting; and was president for a time of the James river packet line from Richmond to Buchanan and Lexington, Virginia, prior to the building of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad along the line of the old James river and Kanawha canal. From 1874 to the present time (1906) Mr. Harman has been engaged in the business of farming in Rockbridge county, Virginia.

He was elected treasurer of the commonwealth of Virginia by the general assembly, and went into office on January 2, 1886; and was continuously reëlected by the general assembly up to the time of the going into operation of the state constitution adopted by the Constitutional convention of 1901-1902. That instrument made the office of state treasurer elective by the people; and Mr. Harman, having received the Democratic nomination, was in November, 1905, elected to a further term of four years, beginning on February 2, 1906.

He has always been a member of the Democratic party, and has never changed his allegiance to its principles or organization. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Harman married on December 11, 1872, M. Eugenia Cameron; and of their marriage have been born twelve children, of whom eleven, six boys and five girls, are now (1906) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

Yours truly
Frank P. Harman

FRANK PIERCE HARMAN

HARMAN, FRANK PIERCE, was born May 24, 1856, in Floyd county, Virginia. He belongs to the Harman family who were among the early German settlers of the Valley of Virginia, and whose descendants are still prominent in Augusta and Rockbridge counties. His ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Mr. Harman's father, Mr. William Harvey Harman, is one of the leading business men of Floyd county, where he owns and still manages a large stock-farm and store, and, at the age of seventy-six, is still a man of great will-power, energy and business capacity.

On his maternal side, Mr. Harman's grandmother was Mary Todd, whose family was among the early settlers of Richmond, Virginia. His mother was Marietta Yearout.

Mr. Harman received his education at private schools and from tutors in his father's family. When not at school, he worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he took charge of his father's store. In this responsible position he evinced an aptitude for business affairs and a rare executive ability.

Mr. Harman was among the first Virginians to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the opening of the great Pocahontas coal field, and in the year 1887 embarked in the coal business by becoming one of the incorporators of the Turkey Gap Coal company. Of this company he was made secretary and treasurer, and for a number of years he had active charge of its financial affairs.

About this time, Mr. Harman, although only a little over thirty years of age, began to be recognized among the business men of that section as an able organizer. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the Flat Top Coal and Coke association, an organization composed of the entire thirty-eight original coal

operations of the Pocahontas field. This position he filled acceptably for several years.

Mr. Harman's success and wonderful concentrative and constructive ability attracted the attention of others outside of the Pocahontas field, and in 1898 he was made purchasing agent for the Virginia and Southwestern railway. He was also appointed to a similar position in the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company, a corporation which has done more to develop Southwest Virginia than any other enterprise ever organized in the state. In the same year he was elected a trustee of Hollins institute, one of Virginia's foremost schools for young ladies. This position he held until its reorganization.

In 1891, Mr. Harman was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Roanoke, Virginia, which position he still holds. In the same year he organized the Pinnacle Coal and Coke company, on Crane Creek, in the Pocahontas coal field, and was made president of that corporation.

Two years ago he removed to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he acquired control of the wholesale dry goods and notion business of Guggenheimer and Company. Of this old, established business, he was elected president, and now has active charge of its affairs. In 1904 he was elected a director of the National Exchange Bank, in that city.

Mr. Harman represents the business man evolved by the conditions of the New South; he possesses the aggressiveness and enterprise necessary to overcome the many obstacles which presented themselves to his section during the period of commercial reconstruction—necessary to the work of placing his state on a firm financial basis.

Politically, he is a Democrat, but he was opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He has never taken an active part in politics, was never elected to any office, and never belonged to any fraternity. He has always affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Harman has a taste for farming and country life, and is fond of hunting and horseback riding. At one time, he owned the beautiful estate "Glenvar," situated in Roanoke county, and brought it to a high state of improvement.

Mr. Harman's experience and observation lead him to suggest to young men that they be honest, truthful, candid and fair in their dealings with men, and that, while avoiding stinginess, they should, nevertheless, practice economy.

Mr. Harman believes his success in life is mainly due to home training, habits formed in early life, and the assistance of a practical, sensible wife.

In October, 1883, he was married to Eugenia Edwards. They have six children, four boys and two girls, all of whom are (1906) living.

His postoffice address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

GEORGE MOFFETT HARRISON

HARRISON, GEORGE MOFFETT, of the supreme court of Virgina, was born February 14, 1847, near Staunton, Virginia, and is the son of Henry and Jane St. Clair (Cochran) Harrison. Henry was the son of Carter H. Harrison, of Clifton, Cumberland county, Virginia, who was the son of Randolph Harrison, of Clifton, Cumberland county, Virginia.

On his father's side, Judge Harrison is connected with many of the best old families of Virginia, such as the Randolphs, the Amblers, the Carys, the Byrds, and the Carters; and the Harrison family itself has furnished one "signer," one governor, and two presidents of the United States. On his mother's side, Judge Harrison is descended from the Boys, the St. Clairs, Cochrans, Moffetts and other prominent settlers of Augusta county.

Judge Harrison grew up on his father's farm near Staunton, and along with his brothers received his early education at the hands of his father, a cultivated and finely informed gentleman, who took pleasure in instructing his own children.

At sixteen years of age, upon the breaking out of hostilities in 1861, consequent upon the secession of Virginia from the Union, George M. Harrison enlisted in the Confederate army, in which he served with courage and fidelity, until April 9, 1865, when he surrendered with the Fredericksburg artillery, Marmaduke Johnson's battalion, third army corps, of the army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court-house.

Returning home to take up the more prosaic duties of life, he finally determined to make of himself a lawyer; and in the autumn of 1869 he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, where he remained until the summer of 1870. At the conclusion of his law course, he opened an office in Staunton, where he has since resided, and where he practiced his profession until he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of appeals of Virginia, taking his seat upon the bench on the first day of January, 1895.

As in the practice of law he showed himself diligent, con-

servative, studious and painstaking, so, since he has occupied a seat upon the supreme bench of the state, his career has been marked by the same characteristics. His opinions are regarded by the profession in Virginia as indicating a marked lucidity of understanding and expression, no less than a painstaking and careful power of investigation; and his administration of the high office to which he was called in 1895 was so successful and satisfactory that the general assembly of Virginia at its session of 1906 reëlected him to succeed himself for the ensuing term of twelve years, beginning in January, 1907.

During the period of his active practice of his profession in Staunton, Judge Harrison was counsel in many cases of great importance and involving large interests. His management of them always indicated the most systematic and careful preparation in the office; while his presentation alike of questions of law to the court and of fact to the jury was unfailingly strong and convincing. For a number of years he was in partnership with Harry St. George Tucker, long a member of congress from the tenth Virginia district, and now the president of the Jamestown exposition; and the firm of Harrison and Tucker was regarded as one of the ablest in the state.

For many years Judge Harrison was one of the master commissioners in chancery of the circuit court of Augusta, the duties of which he performed with the same conscientious industry and success that have characterized whatever else he has undertaken in life.

Judge Harrison is a Democrat in his political convictions and affiliations; and, while prior to his elevation to the bench, he had not held office in Virginia, he had always taken an active interest in the success of his party, and was an able and convincing exponent of its doctrines and policies upon the hustings.

Judge Harrison has been since early youth a member of the Episcopal church, and for years a vestryman of his parish.

On September 23, 1874, he married Bettie Montgomery Kent; and of his marriage there are three children now living, a son and two daughters.

His address is Staunton, Virginia.

THOMAS WALKER HARRISON

HARRISON, THOMAS WALKER, judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit of Virginia, was born in Leesburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, August 5, 1856. His father, Matthew Harrison, was commonwealth's attorney, and represented his county in the house of delegates of Virginia. His marked characteristics were earnestness, energy, industry, and great activity in everything with which he connected himself. Judge Harrison's mother was Harriet Jones, a lineal descendant of Richard Henry Lee, the "Cicero of Virginia," and "mover" of the Declaration of Independence. On his father's side Judge Harrison belongs to the famous Virginia family which has furnished "signers," governors, soldiers, presidents in days gone by, and which is still capable of furnishing men of mark to Virginia and other commonwealths.

After receiving his early academic training under such teachers as Virginius Dabney, the author and scholar, and Hilary P. Jones, the noted principal of Hanover academy, young Harrison entered the University of Virginia, where he took the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law. With this superb equipment and a grit never surpassed, he began the practice of law in Winchester, Virginia, September 1, 1879. For about five years, while establishing himself in his profession, he edited a newspaper.

In 1887, Mr. Harrison was elected to the State senate of Virginia, and was reëlected in 1891. In the senate he was marked by conservatism, energy and devotion to duty. The way to success, in his opinion, is through honesty, industry, and attention to detail; and those virtues he practices in his career as lawyer, as senator, and as judge. His constituents have always found him a faithful and conscientious representative. From the senate chamber he was raised to the circuit bench in 1893. This was under the old constitution of Virginia, which expired July 10, 1902, at 12 M. In 1901, he was elected a member of the

constitutional convention of Virginia. Under the new constitution, Judge Harrison was elected judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit—a position which he fills at present. His circuit embraces the counties of Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, and Page, and the city of Winchester.

As said already, Judge Harrison belongs to the distinguished Harrison family, and to the no less eminent family of Lee. With such antecedents and the educational advantages already spoken of, success would seem inevitable; but, when to these elements of inspiration, we add the virtues named above, we may well expect success of a high order.

From early youth, Judge Harrison has been fond of books, especially of history and historical novels. It was in good ground, then, that his noble teachers, Dabney and Jones, and the professors at the University, sowed their seed; and it sprang up and bore fruit an hundred fold. In the hurry of a busy practice and of his duties as judge, he finds time to extend his knowledge of the English historians, poets, and novelists. With such standard literature he relaxes his mind, while too many of our people read great masses of trash that add nothing to their culture, but merely kill time, and oftentimes kill character no less.

To young Americans eager for true, and honorable success, Judge Harrison's advice is to be scrupulously honest in all business dealings, to work, and pay strict attention to details, to be frugal and sober.

Judge Harrison has been twice married: first to Julia Knight, who died January 19, 1899; second, to Nellie Cover. By his first marriage, he had six children, of whom four are now living (1906). By his second marriage, he has had one child, now living. Judge Harrison resides in Winchester, Virginia, and can be found there, except when his duties as judge oblige him to be elsewhere.

In politics, Judge Harrison is a Democrat. He has never been a professional politician, but, as already seen, has served his people in a representative capacity. His success in life is due to a combination of causes, such as home training, laudable family pride, example of his elders, education, culture, energy, integrity,

ability. It is a great thing for the state when such scions of her most honored families stand at the front, to steer the ship of state, and to wear judicial ermine.

The postoffice address of Judge Harrison is Winchester, Virginia.

Sincerely Yours,

H. H. Henkel

HALLER H. HENKEL

HENKEL, HALLER H., M. D., was born in New Market, Virginia, April 5, 1852, and his parents were Doctor Samuel Godfrey Henkel and Susan Koiner.

The Henkel family was of Hungarian origin. The progenitor of the American branch was Johann Henkel, D. D., LL. D., of Leutscham, Hungary, who was appointed court preacher to Lewis II. of Hungary, on the recommendation of Martin Luther, subsequently became confessor to Queen Marie, and author of a prayer book and other theological works. His descendant, Gerhard Henkel, court preacher of Frankfort-on-the-Main, came to America, in 1717, bringing with him his entire family of seven adult children. The great-grandfather of Doctor Haller H. Henkel, Rev. Paul Henkel, was a most self-sacrificing and efficient pioneer Lutheran missionary. This last had issue, Doctor Solomon Henkel, an eminent physician, who studied at the University of Pennsylvania under Doctor Benjamin Rush; and his son, Doctor Samuel Godfrey Henkel, father of the subject of this sketch, also graduated at that university, as did his uncles, Doctor Silver A. Henkel and Doctor Solon P. C. Henkel, and his brother, Doctor Caspar C. Henkel, who afterward became acting division surgeon of General Stonewall Jackson's corps.

On his mother's side, Doctor Henkel is also descended from German stock of Lutheran faith. His mother inherited the best traits of this stock, and transmitted to her son strong moral principles, sincerity of purpose and physical stamina.

Doctor Henkel was a strong, healthy boy, whose early days were spent in his native town and on his mother's farm in the suburbs. He went to school and during his spare time worked on the farm, reckoning no manual labor too severe for his undertaking. Having attained his eighteenth year, he entered the New Market Polytechnic institute and pursued a regular course of study, graduating in 1873, with the degree of Master of Arts. For mental discipline only, and with no idea of practicing law,

he attended, in 1876, the summer law course of John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia, and at the ensuing regular session entered the medical department, where he remained one year. The next fall he entered the medical department of the University of New York, and won the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the end of the first session of his attendance, being among the ten who received honorable mention out of a graduating class of one hundred and fifty. At a competitive examination for a position on the staff of Bellevue hospital, he was declared "first best" in a class of twenty-six competitors.

Then fully equipped for his position, he began, in 1881, the active work of life at Staunton, Virginia, and met with the success which his careful preparation and distinguished talents deserved. He has been for many years a member of the board of health in Staunton, and local surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio railways. He is a member of the board of health of Augusta county, a member of the Medical society of the State of Virginia, and physician to the Mary Baldwin seminary and Virginia Female institute, both large female schools located at Staunton, Virginia. He has from time to time read papers on medical subjects before the medical societies of Virginia and other states.

In political affiliation Doctor Henkel is a Democrat, who has always adhered to the party platform; while in religious matters he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

The dominant traits of his character are self-reliance, independence and tenacity of purpose, which qualities coupled with strong will power, moral stamina and indefatigable industry, have placed him in the first rank of his profession. He is popular with the people of Staunton, who hold his character as a gentleman and talents as a physician in high esteem.

In 1886, Doctor Henkel married L. Olive Turney, eldest daughter of Thomas E. Turney, of Clinton county, Missouri. They have one child, Miss Hallie H. Henkel, a recent graduate of the Virginia Female institute.

His present address is Staunton, Virginia.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Yours Truly.
L. Stitt

STOCKTON HETH

HETH, STOCKTON, soldier, planter, and stock-raiser, was born in Richmond, Virginia, April 5, 1839. His father was John Heth; and his mother was Margaret Pickett. His father was an officer in the United States navy with Commodore Decatur, and was naval attaché on special service to foreign countries upon occasion. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was distinguished for his personal magnetism, his courage, and his social eminence.

Captain Heth's emigrant ancestor to America was Henry Heth, who came to Virginia from England in 1759, and settled in Richmond. With him came two brothers, William and John, all three of whom were charter members of the Society of the Cincinnati. The emigrant, Henry Heth, who was the great-grandfather of Captain Stockton Heth, married Agnes Mackey. He was captain and major in the 1st Virginia regiment in the War of the American Revolution, and was with Gen. Montgomery at the taking of Quebec, where he was promoted for bravery in the face of great peril and danger.

His son, Henry Heth, was Captain Stockton Heth's grandfather, and married Ann Hare; he served in the War of 1812, with the rank of major.

Captain Stockton Heth's early life was spent partly in the city of Richmond, Virginia, and partly in Culpeper county, on the estate of his uncle by marriage, Colonel Richard Cunningham, who with his wife took charge of the young boy upon the death of his parents and treated him as a son. He was sent to the Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Virginia, and later to the Virginia Military institute at Lexington. At the outbreak of the War between the States, he entered the service of the Confederacy in the capacity of captain of the "Brandy Rifles," of Culpeper county, which was a part of the 13th Virginia infantry. Later he became an aide on the staff of his brother, Major-General Harry Heth, and upon the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart. By the latter he was recommended for promotion for gallantry at

the battle of Chancellorsville, it being his duty, among others, to carry dispatches between the lines daily, by reason of which he was exposed to the fire of friend and foe alike. He served with fidelity and courage throughout the war, and was once wounded at the battle of Reams Station.

Captain Heth, being after the close of the war an extensive land owner in both Virginia and Mississippi, has been since that time engaged in cotton planting in the latter state, and in cattle raising in Virginia; and he has also been largely interested in the promotion and development of the town of Radford, Virginia, which was built on land once owned by himself and his wife.

He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Order of the Cincinnati, and of the Confederate Veterans association. He is a Democrat in politics, and has never changed his party allegiance.

As a young man, he was an active participant in all athletic sports; and he now finds his recreation and amusement in horseback riding and driving.

Captain Heth married, in October, 1867, Isabella Norwood Hammet; and of their marriage there are now (1906) five children living: Sue Hammet, Virginia C., Pickett, Stockton, and Clement.

His address is East Radford, Montgomery County, Virginia.

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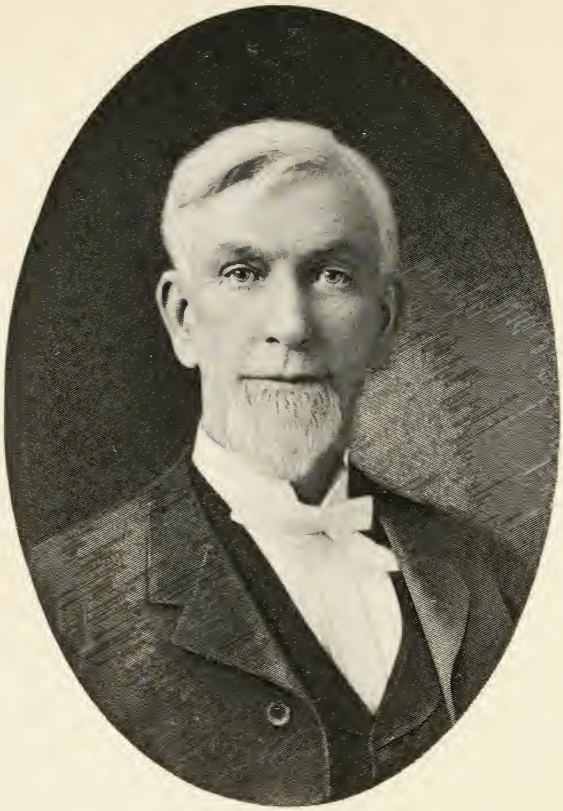

Yours Truly
Gilbert J. Hinch

GILBERT JOHN HUNT

HUNT, GILBERT JOHN, a prominent general contractor and builder, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 17, 1843. His father, Gilbert J. Hunt, was noted as a designer of unusual artistic taste and a skilled and successful mechanic, who was born in New York city in 1812, and coming South to Virginia in 1833, settled in Fredericksburg, where he married his wife, Jane Jones. Mr. Hunt's great-grandfather was also Gilbert J. Hunt, of New York city, who was an ardent patriot in the Revolutionary struggle between the American colonies and Great Britain, and was a writer of some local reputation. On his mother's side Mr. Hunt is of Scotch extraction, being a descendant of a McDonald ancestor, who was a gallant soldier of the Revolution, serving in the Continental army throughout the war, and participating in the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis's army. This progenitor, after the close of the Revolutionary war, settled in Caroline county, Virginia, and married a Miss Searle, also of Scotch descent, of whose marriage was born one child, a daughter, Jennie McDonald, who married Samuel Jones, of Fredericksburg, and was the maternal grandmother of Mr. Hunt.

Gilbert J. Hunt was one of eleven children. His health in youth was delicate, and so his father, after sending him for a while to the common schools of Fredericksburg, determined to put him to work at a trade that would tend to improve his physical condition. To this judicious action of his father, Mr. Hunt attributes not only the foundation of the sound health which he has since enjoyed, but also that of the success which he has achieved in his life work of master builder and contractor.

When the War between the States began in 1861, Mr. Hunt, although then only eighteen years of age, had by diligence and attention to business already made of himself an excellent mechanic. There followed upon the inception of hostilities a natural demand on the part of the Confederate government for skilled workmen in its several mechanical departments; and Mr.

Hunt was accordingly detailed for service in the gun-carriage department of the artillery workshops in the Confederate States arsenal, where he rendered valuable service during a large part of the war.

Mr. Hunt has been from boyhood, a zealous and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he has contributed both of his time and means. He taught in its Sunday school for ten years, and was Sunday school superintendent of his church for twenty years. He was for a yet longer period chairman of the board of church stewards, and has filled every office in connection with his church that could be held by a layman.

Mr. Hunt is a man of great energy and initiative; and in the conduct of his large and successful business as contractor and builder, he has relied upon his own skill as a designer in making his own drawings, plans and specifications; while at the same time he has kept his own books and accounts, and transacted his large business without the intervention or aid of bookkeepers.

Mr. Hunt is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and has never swerved in his allegiance to his party.

On April 29, 1864, Mr. Hunt married Ella Griffith, and of their union seven children have been born, of whom five (1906) survive. Two of his sons are successful physicians, and another is an architect and builder associated in business with his father.

Mr. Hunt's address is Richmond, Virginia.

Yours Truly
Westwood Whitehouse

WESTWOOD HUTCHISON

HUTCHISON, WESTWOOD, banker, was born on a farm in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 7, 1846, and is the son of Beverly and Mary Purcell (Hixon) Hutchison. His ancestors on both sides were of old English stock, and in this country were practically coeval with the founding of the American colonies. On the paternal side were the Hutchisons and the Rogerses; on the maternal side, the Humphreys and Hixons.

His great great-grandfather, Andrew Hutchison, was born in England, in 1687, came to the colonies while still a young man, and settled in what is now Loudoun county, Virginia, (near Aldie) on the road subsequently laid out by General Braddock during his march to Fort DuQuesne. This pioneer estate subsequently became the family homestead, and has remained in possession of his descendants ever since. One of the sons of Andrew Hutchison, grandfather of Westwood, settled in Prince William county, Virginia, and at one time was presiding officer of the county court at Dumfries, which then consisted of a body of magistrates. He married a Miss Rogers, whose grandfather had been a customs officer at Richmond, Virginia, under appointment of the crown of England.

The Humphreys and Hixons emigrated from England to America, and first settled in the colony of Pennsylvania. Thomas Humphreys, Mr. Hutchison's great-grandfather, removed to the colony of Virginia in 1760, and his brother, David Humphrey, at a later period, became an aide on the staff of General Washington during the War of Independence. After the close of that struggle, he followed the sea, made a cruise to China as captain of a vessel, and ultimately died in Philadelphia in the year 1800. Another great-grandfather, James Hixon, resided on Little River, near Bull Run Mountain, in Prince William county. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and, by virtue of the distinguished services rendered,

received a grant of land on Little River, near Bull Run Mountain, Virginia, where he settled and continued to reside until his death. He was actively interested in the building of the Little River pike, extending from Alexandria to Winchester, Virginia, and, during its incipiency, made a trip to Philadelphia on horseback, to place before congress some important matters in connection with this road.

Beverly Hutchison, father of Westwood, was a man of strong will, a keen sense of honor, and marked integrity. In early life he engaged in merchandising; later, took up farming, and, while still under middle age, was elected sheriff of Prince William county. He was also in later life a member of the county court of Loudoun.

Westwood Hutchison passed his boyhood in the country amid wholesome surroundings, and was trained to habits of promptness, punctuality, and industry. He was fond of outdoor sports, books, and the pleasures of home life. He was especially attracted to classical poetry and other forms of literature, and the Bible played no little part in the formation of his ideals. Educationally speaking, he is largely a self-made man, though he attended some of the local schools of his county. At a time when he might have entered college, the war came on, and he, like nearly all the young Virginians of his day, volunteered to defend his state from invasion. He served some time as a private in the 39th Virginia battalion.

After the war Mr. Hutchison settled down to farming in Prince William county, and devoted himself to that occupation for many years.

Though not a politician, Mr. Hutchison has filled some public offices. In 1885, he was elected a magistrate, but soon resigned that position to become a school trustee. In 1886, he was appointed to take the school census; in 1887, he was appointed land assessor; and from 1891 to 1899 he held the office of county treasurer. In 1892, his well-known talent for business led Governor P. W. McKinney to appoint him distributor of the direct tax fund. When the National Bank of Manassas was organized, Mr. Hutchison was made cashier, and still serves most efficiently in that capacity. In 1905, he was elected a member of

the town council of Manassas. In politics, Mr. Hutchison is a Democrat; in church preference, a Baptist. Since 1870 he has been a deacon in the Baptist church.

December 7, 1871, Mr. Hutchison was married to Susan Ish. They have had fourteen children, ten of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Manassas, Virginia.

ROBERT GREEN JAMES

JAMES, ROBERT GREEN, was born at Fincastle in the county of Botetourt, February 18, 1866, and his parents were Green James and Susan Bosserman. Little is known of the ancestry of the family, as both parents died when Mr. Robert Green James was too young to make inquiries. His father was a man of fine talents and character, and from 1861-1865 he represented Botetourt in the house of delegates. His marked characteristics were honesty, fidelity and wit. He founded and edited a newspaper at Fincastle, Virginia, called "The Valley Whig;" and when the corner stone of the Washington monument at Washington, District of Columbia, was laid. "The Valley Whig" had the distinction of being the only Virginia paper to have a copy placed in the stone. During the war from 1861-1865, Mr. Green James served in the house of delegates and had two sons in Pickett's division, Confederate army; the oldest, as captain of his company at nineteen years, was severely wounded at Williamsburg, Virginia, and left on the battle field and taken to Washington, District of Columbia; was exchanged several months afterwards, and served throughout the war, dying in 1873, as the result of wounds; and the other a private in the same company, was killed before reaching his eighteenth year, in same battle at Williamsburg, Virginia.

His son, the subject of this sketch, was blessed with excellent health in youth, was robust and hearty, and was always ready to do his part of necessary labor to provide comforts for the family. The example of his excellent parents had a great effect in developing his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. He was educated at the private and public schools of his county, but spent one year at Baltimore City college in the state of Maryland. He then took law under John B. Minor at the University of Virginia during the session of 1887-1888; but, though he profited greatly by the lectures of his eminent teacher, he did not stay to take the degree of graduation.

In 1890, he began the active work of life at Clifton Forge.

Yours very truly,

Robert E. Lamme

His inspiration to action arose from a natural ambition to succeed, as others had done; and while his own personal preference determined his mind to the law, his home influences and contact with men in active life had a very strong part in directing the energies of his mind. That Mr. James has made a success of his profession is shown by his employment as attorney by a number of important corporations and institutions in Virginia and elsewhere. He served also for eight years as city attorney for Clifton Forge, and that is in itself another proof of his ability as a lawyer.

In religion Mr. James belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in politics he is " an independent Republican." Remembering however, that the law is a jealous mistress, he has had the good sense to decline all overtures of a political character, and steadily to refuse to become a candidate for any purely political office. This course of political self abnegation frees his motives from the charges often brought against Southern Republicans that they are Republicans for offices merely. This is certainly not true of Mr. James, who asks no rewards or favors at the hands of any person.

Mr. James is of a social nature, and mingles freely among the people. He is very fond of reading, and has dived deep into history and theology. While at college he joined the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and since that time he has been a member of the Masonic order. From the strain of his every day labors, he seeks recreation in walking, driving, and travel.

He married November 6, 1895, Jeannette S. Bleakley, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and has had three children, of whom two, a son Robert Bleakley James and a daughter Susie May James, are (1906) living.

He is devoted to his home and family and takes the deepest pride and pleasure in both and owns one of the most attractive homes in his section of the state.

His present address is Clifton Forge, Virginia.

THOMAS FOX JEFFRESS

JEFFRESS, THOMAS FOX, son of Albert Gustavus and Sarah Eliza Frances Puryear Jeffress, was born at Red Oak Grove, Charlotte county, Virginia, September 23, 1859. His father was a merchant and land-owner of Charlotte county, a man of sterling intergrity, high ideals, and Christian charity. In his early life, Albert G. was deputy-sheriff of Charlotte county, and later on was sheriff. The example of Albert G. had great influence upon the subject of this article; and this, together with the personal influence of the late Lewis Ginter, of Richmond, helped to put Thomas F. Jeffress among the most prominent business men of the city of Richmond.

A mother's influence, Thomas F. Jeffress has never known. At six years of age, he lost his mother; but, fortunately for him, his father was a man of feminine purity of character—one to set him an example of upright, moral living. In this good father's office, the youth spent much of his time, helping the clerks in a hundred matters of detail, and thus learning the routine of business while going to school.

Mr. Jeffress' family have not taken time to draw a family tree or to compile a book of genealogy. It is certain, however, that the Jeffresses were among the earliest settlers in Virginia. His mother, as her name (Puryear) would indicate, was of Huguenot extraction; and on her mother's side, she was descended from the Bacon family of New Kent county, Virginia. To those who know the history of the Huguenots and the history of early Virginia, and at the same time believe in heredity, it will not seem strange that Mr. Jeffress is characterized by indomitable vim, energy, and determination: "blood will tell" in men as well as in horses.

Thomas F. acquired his elementary education in private schools at home, and the public schools of Charlotte county, in the direction of which his father took an active and lively interest. Thence he went to Blacksburg college, now known as the Virginia Polytechnic institute. Later, he attended the Eastman National

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Business college, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the title "Master of Accounts." In 1880, he began life as deputy collector of internal revenue with his headquarters at Danville, Virginia. Later, he went into business with Allen and Ginter, the well-known tobacconists of Richmond, Virginia. From 1882 to 1890, he was general bookkeeper and confidential office man for Allen and Ginter; in 1890, he became cashier of the Allen and Ginter branch of the American Tobacco company. In 1896, he was elected a director of the American Tobacco company, and managing director of the Allen and Ginter branch of that corporation. Meantime, he had organized the Wortendyke Manufacturing company, of which he has been president practically ever since. Since 1896, he has been president of the Crystal Ice company. He is also president of the Lewis Ginter Land and Improvement company, the Tidewater and Western Railroad company, and the Brookland House Drainage company. For several years, also, Mr. Jeffress had the general direction of the Jefferson hotel of Richmond, now sold to other parties.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." So says the old proverb. So says every man wise in his day and generation. Acting on this doctrine, Mr. Jeffress spends a small part of his time in recreation. He belongs to the Lakeside, the Deep Run Hunt, and the Westmoreland clubs, of Richmond. He has also served five years in the state militia; partly in the Danville Grays, partly in Company C., of Richmond. Thus he mingles with his fellow-men, relaxes his mind, and fits himself for the duties of a strenuous life.

In politics, Mr. Jeffress is a Democrat; in church preference, a Baptist. In both matters, he is conservative and orthodox, not blown about by every wind of doctrine, but holding fast to the essentials of political doctrine and church faith as handed down to him by his liberal and broadminded father and forbears.

November 18, 1885, Mr. Jeffress married Kate Lee Miller. They have had one child, Robert Miller, who is now (1906) a student at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Jeffress' address is Mutual Building, Richmond, Virginia.

JAMES DAVID JOHNSTON, JR.

JOHNSTON, JAMES DAVID, JR., lawyer, was born in the town of Pearisburg, Giles county, Virginia, September 16, 1869. His father was Hon. James David Johnston, a wealthy and distinguished attorney of Giles county, who served in the general assembly of Virginia as a member of the house of delegates from his county, and who also held the office of commonwealth's attorney. He was noted for his ability as a lawyer and his high character as a man. He was a captain in the Confederate army. His grandfather was Col. Andrew Johnston, a business man of large interests. His mother was Mary Ann Fowler, daughter of Dr. Thomas Fowler, an eminent physician, who was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, and lived at "Wildwood" on New river, Monroe county (now Summers), West Virginia.

The Johnstons are Scotch-Irish, having migrated from Annandale, Scotland, into Ireland during the religious persecutions and after the fall of Londonderry. Sir Walter Scott refers to the clan in the following words:

"Within the bounds of Annandale
The gentle Johnstons ride;
They have been here a thousand years,
And a thousand more they'll bide."

Mr. Johnston's great-grandfather, David Johnston, came to Virginia from Eniskillen, Fermanagh county, Ireland, and settled in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1736, and removed in 1778 to Giles county. Among his relatives who have been distinguished for public service were his paternal great-uncle, James Johnston, who served in the American army in the War of the Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge; and his maternal uncle, the Hon. I. C. Fowler, who was speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia in 1877-1878. His maternal uncle, Allen Fowler, was a colonel in the Confederate army and afterwards a distinguished physician of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Very Truly Yours

Jas. D. Johnston Jr

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Mr. Johnston's boyhood was spent in a country village, where he looked after his father's farm. After attending the schools of his neighborhood, he entered Emory and Henry college; later, Randolph-Macon college; and studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating from the last named institution in June, 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

In the November after his graduation, Mr. Johnston began the practice of law in Roanoke, Virginia, which he has continued with success and distinction up to the present time (1906). He is vice-president and director of the Yost-Huff company, one of the leading implement firms of Roanoke, vice-president and director of the Columbia Trust company, director of the First National bank of Pearisburg, and was a director in the Peoples National bank of Roanoke, which has now consolidated with the National Exchange bank.

He is a Democrat in his political creed, and served in the Roanoke city council from July 1, 1901, to September 1, 1904. He was elected president of the council in 1903, and held that office from July 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904. He declined reëlection and gave the members of council a banquet at Hotel Roanoke, which was a notable affair. At the centennial of the formation of Giles county, held May 12, 1906, Mr. Johnston was one of the orators.

He is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and assisted in the organization of chapters of the fraternity at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, and Randolph-Macon, Ashland, Virginia.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the founder of the Young Men's Brotherhood of Trinity Methodist church, of Roanoke. He is a director in the Roanoke Young Men's Christian association.

He takes an interest in games and sports of all kinds, and is especially fond of riding and driving.

His address is 30 Day Avenue, Southwest, Roanoke, Virginia.

HAMPTON STEWART JONES

JONES, HAMPTON STEWART, clerk of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, was born at Columbus, Muskogee county, Georgia, March 31, 1867, son of James Sterling and Virginia (Stewart) Jones. He is of mixed Welsh-Scotch-English descent and the scion of a distinguished colonial ancestry on both sides of his family. On the paternal side were the Joneses and Abercrombies, on the maternal side the Stewarts and Floyds, all prominent, respectively, in their day and generation, in the early history of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Kentucky.

The early seat of the Jones family was in the state of North Carolina, whence they scattered over several of the Southern states. The great great-grandparents of Stewart Jones were George Prichett Jones and Jane Elzy Jones. His great-grandparents were Reuben Floyd Jones and Susannah Wirt Jones; and his grandparents were William Hardwick and Retinca Abercrombie Jones, which latter two seem to have been natives of Georgia, where they had a number of near relatives.

Jane Elzy Jones was reputed to be an extremely beautiful woman, and passed into the early history of North Carolina as one of a number of American heroines. It is related of her that during the British occupation of this country, she horse-whipped a British lord, who had offered her an insult while escorting her home from a ball near Wilmington, and whom General Tarleton afterward sent home in disgrace. George Pritchett Jones was then a young attorney of Wilmington, and was about to call the offender to serious account, when the British general thought best to avert a possible tragedy by summarily disposing of him in that way.

The Abercrombies resided in Northampton and Mecklenburg counties, North Carolina down to 1768 when they removed to Georgia. General Robert Abercrombie, who fought in the Colonial wars, was the father of Retinca Abercrombie Jones and her brother, General Robert Abercrombie, who fought in the Indian

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A. Stewart Jones.

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wars, was killed at Tuskegee, in 1830, by the poisoned arrow of an Indian. He is buried at Eatonton, Georgia.

Before settlement in America, the family seat of the Abercrombies was originally "Sterling Castle," near Sterling, Scotland, where they achieved distinction in arms as well as in the civil virtues. The family motto was "Vive ut vivas," and the coat-of-arms, which by right of descent has passed down to Mr. Jones and his family, is enblazoned with boar heads, bearing the inscription "Mens in arduis aequa," while the crest is a honey bee.

The name "Abercrombie" is said to have originated during the reign of Cromwell. It appears that a certain priest or abbe was very persistent in his zeal to fight on the side of the crown against Cromwell. He abdicated his canonicals for the time and took up his blunderbus, proving to be a man of great military prowess. His name was Crombie, and he became famous in the local annals of Scotland. He was always spoken of as the abbe Crombie of fighting fame. After the Restoration, King Charles did not forget the fighting parson, but knighted him. So his fame went abroad and he was "Abecrombie," which subsequently received the form Abercrombie. English history is replete with the name "Abercrombie," and one of the family fought in the American Revolution.

On his mother's side, Mr. Jones is descended in the paternal line, from John Stewart or Sturat, of Virginia, (a collateral descendant of the house of Stuart,) who married Ann Haw, of the same state. Among their children were two sons, John B. and Charles. Charles was the eldest, and served as an ensign in the Continental navy with the rank of lieutenant. John B. was born in 1760 and died in Oglethrope county, Georgia, in 1830, whither he had removed from Virginia. He married Mourning Floyd, a half-sister of first Governor John Floyd, and aunt to Governor J. B. Floyd, of Virginia. Floyd Stewart, who was born 1787, and died in Georgia about 1868, son of John B. (known as General John B.) married Sarah Daniel, of Prince Edward county, Virginia, and had a son John Daniel Stewart, who married Cephalie Olivia De Launay, of Milledgeville, whose family first settled in Virginia during the insurrection in Hayti. The latter were the parents of Virginia Stewart, their fourth child, and the

mother of Hampton Stewart Jones. Miss De Launay was the daughter of James De Launay, of Norfolk, Virginia, and of Emily La Boudais, descendant of one of the French settlers of Hayti, who was driven from her home through the uprising of the blacks against the whites on that island.

Gen. John B. Stewart, the Georgia progenitor of the family, was an officer in the American Revolution and held the rank of captain in the Continental army. Subsequently, in 1813, he was placed in command of the Georgia state troops, with the rank of brigadier-general. On account of his extreme age during the War of 1812, and while the troops were in rendezvous at Camp Hope, near Fort Hawkins, he was succeeded in command by his cousin, John Floyd.

The Floyds were of Welsh origin, and descendants of Sir Thomas Floyd or (Fludd). They received grants of land in Virginia as early as 1623, and a later grant is of record in 1681, to Walter and John Floyd respectively. Their descendants gradually dispersed to the South. William Floyd, father of Major John, had eight sons and six daughters, of whom John was the eldest. John was twice married; first to Miss Burford, and second to Jane Buchanan. By his first wife he had one child, Mourning Floyd, who, as already stated, married General Stewart.

To go back a little, the genealogy of Major Floyd will appear somewhat clearer in view of the following statement: Opechancanough, the celebrated chief of the Powhatans, who was killed in 1644, left, it is said, a young daughter, who on account of her beauty, was named the Princess Nicketti, "the sweeper of the dew from the flowers." A member of one of the cavalier families of Virginia fell in love with her and she with him, and the result was a clandestine marriage, about 1640. The name of the suitor was Nathaniel Davis, a Welshman, and many notable persons, in the South and West, are numbered among their descendants. Robert Davis, Sr., a son (from whom Jefferson Davis was descended) had a daughter Abadiah, or Abigail, who married William Floyd, the ancestor of the Floyds of Virginia and farther west. William Floyd and his wife's brother, Robert Davis, Jr., emigrated to Kentucky with the first settlers of that state, and

finally located in the Blue Grass region, near Louisville, where the kinsmen Floyds and Davises erected a fort.

The first governor Floyd, of Virginia, named one of his daughters for the Princess Nicketti.

Here in Kentucky, about 1751, John Floyd was born, and married as previously stated. He was a surveyor, legislator and officer of the American revolution, and was killed by the Indians in 1783. Floyd county, Kentucky, established in 1799, was named in his honor. He made many surveys in Ohio and was a member of the party recalled by Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, in consequence of the dangers attending the work on the frontier. Returning in 1775, toVirginia, he became a conspicuous actor in the stirring scenes of the times, and in all the stations, civil and military, to which he was called, he acquitted himself with honor.

Major Floyd was the father of Governor John Floyd, of Virginia, who married Letitia Preston, daughter of Colonel John Preston, of Virginia, and grandfather of Governor John B. Floyd, of the same state.

James Sterling Jones, father of Hampton Stewart, was a man of excellent business ability, strong character and refined tastes. For many years he engaged in the insurance business, in which he was markedly successful. His mother having died when her son was but three years of age, he was bereft of her kindly influence and teachings.

The childhood and youth of Mr. Jones were divided between farm and city life. After studying in the public schools of his native state, and at the University of Georgia, he took a practical commercial course at Eastman's Business college, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He began his active career in the office of a New York life insurance company, and later was appointed private secretary to the president of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad company, at Greensboro, North Carolina. He held this position from 1886 to 1889, and was subsequently associated with his father in the life insurance business at Richmond, Virginia. He held a position in the office of the general superintendent of the Southern Railway company until 1895, when he was elected secretary of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, which office he held until 1903. In the latter year he was

promoted to the position of clerk of that tribunal, which he now (1906) holds by virtue of faithful duty, and special attainments.

On November 28, 1893, he married Mary Field Yancey, daughter of Charles Kincaid and Lizzie Field Yancey, of Richmond, Virginia. They have two children, Marie Sterling and Virginia Stewart, both of whom are now (1906) living. He is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity at the University of Georgia, and of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, Virginia. His principal sport and relaxation is found in hunting and golfing. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party, while in religion his affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church.

In speaking of the fundamental essentials of success in life, he says: "Every young man should strive to do his best no matter what may fall to his lot. I believe a young man can achieve almost anything he desires by being energetic, reliable, faithful in whatever he undertakes, diligent and stable, and always true to himself."

His address is 307 South Third Street, Richmond, Virginia.

Very truly Yours
W. J. Jordan

WILLIAM ISAAC JORDAN

JORDAN, WILLIAM ISAAC, was born April 22, 1839, in Halifax county, Virginia, and his parents were Elijah Jordan, a farmer of that county, and Martha Faulkner Jordan.

As a youth he was of robust strength and vigorous constitution. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He attended the academy at Black Walnut; and in 1854, at the age of fifteen, he began the active work of life in a store at Black Walnut, having at that early age conceived the purpose of becoming a merchant.

Upon the secession of Virginia from the Union in 1861, he answered the first call to arms; and served in the War between the States from its beginning to the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox, as a member of Company C, 3rd Virginia cavalry.

At the close of the war in 1865, Mr. Jordan went into the mercantile business, in which he had acquired considerable experience in the service of others, on his own account. In 1878, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. R. E. Jordan, he opened a private bank, which was the first bank of any kind in the county, and which was conducted under the banking firm name of R. E. and W. I. Jordan.

In 1885, Mr. Jordan was elected to and served in the Virginia house of delegates. In 1888, he was elected a member of the Virginia senate, and in 1892, was reëlected to the senate, serving in each instance a term of four years.

He is no longer in active business, further than as the same is incident to the positions which he continues to occupy of vice-president of the Planters and Merchants bank of South Boston, vice-president of the South Boston Savings bank, and director in the Barbour Buggy company.

Among other positions of distinction which Mr. Jordan has filled was that of commissioner from the sixth congressional district of Virginia to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

He is a member of the Baptist church; and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat; and it has been as his party's nominee that he has been honored with the representation of his county in both houses of the general assembly of Virginia. He has never wavered in his political allegiance to Democracy.

Mr. Jordan has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Buster, whom he married September 27, 1876. His second wife was Miss Lightfoot Hobson, whom he married August 24, 1904. He has no children.

He is fond of horses, is a good judge of a horse, and finds his chief relaxation in riding and driving.

Mr. Jordan's address is South Boston, Virginia.

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Wm. H. Kable

WILLIAM HARTMAN KABLE

KABLE, WILLIAM HARTMAN, educator, principal of the Staunton Military academy, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, September 25, 1837, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Hunter (Johnston) Kable. His father was a farmer and manufacturer, a man of integrity, industry and energy, and was descended from a long line of German-American ancestors, who immigrated to America in 1684, and settled with William Penn in Eastern Pennsylvania. Here, not far from Philadelphia, the Kables and Hartmans lived for several generations; and, when the War of the Revolution broke out in 1776, many of their sons were enlisted both as privates and officers in that struggle. It is a matter of record that seven sons from a single family gave their lives to the patriot cause, and their self-sacrificing service to that cause forms one of the glowing pages in American history.

During the period of childhood and youth, William H. Kable was strong and healthy, inured to the invigorating atmosphere of country and village life, and had a fondness both for reading and for the intricacies of machinery. He had the advantages of careful home training, was placed in school from very early childhood, and was required to make himself familiar with all the work going on about farm or house. This contact with the practical things of everyday life, together with the strong moral and spiritual influence of the boy's mother, fitted him, to an unusual degree, to meet the difficulties and the stern realities of later life. At the age of seventeen, he was obliged by circumstances to rely upon his own efforts to continue and complete his education, and, nothing daunted, he set about finding the ways and means in the true spirit of self-reliance. After fitting for college in a private school, he entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued an academic course, giving particular attention to languages and physics, and then accepted a position to teach in a private school. In 1860-61, he was assistant in Green Plain academy, Southampton county. Then came the

Civil war; and for the four succeeding years, the young teacher saw service in camp and on the field of battle. He enlisted as a private, passed through the intervening grades, and was mustered out a captain. When the smoke of battle cleared away, he returned to his chosen vocation. From 1872 to 1883, he held the principalship of Charleston academy, Jefferson county, West Virginia; and in the latter year he became principal of the Staunton Military academy. For distinguished service in the field of education, Columbian (now George Washington) university, Washington, District of Columbia, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Captain Kable's career as a teacher and administrator has been replete with successes and honors. His equipment as a military educator is an unusual one, combining, as it does, practical military experience and a soldierly bearing with a cultivated mind and the intuitions of the teacher. In this connection, the testimony of the late Hon. William L. Wilson, ex-postmaster-general, and president of the Washington and Lee university, may be fitly reproduced as summing up, in brief form, Captain Kable's characteristics: "No teacher," says President Wilson, "ever more fully commanded or deserved to command the confidence and respect of the community than Captain William H. Kable. In scholarship he is thorough, exact, and always advancing; a good linguist, a good mathematician, and something of an enthusiast in several of the physical sciences. As a man, his character is of a sterling type; which fits him to be the exemplar of the young, while as a citizen he is liberal, progressive, and public-spirited. Indeed, he blends, in a union not often found, good scholastic habits and tastes with that common sense which is the basis and guarantee of success in the calling of a teacher as in other difficult professions."

In other words, his success in life is an accomplished result, and his influence, as an exemplar, is borne witness to in no uncertain terms. Such a man always has a message; and the message he transmits to the youth in this case is fraught with wisdom whether it be from the teacher or from the man. The writer recalls interrogating him about his message to young men, and his answers were substantially as follows: "Select a con-

genial occupation. Do all that you possibly can for the benefit of employer or patron without regard to pay. Never compromise your integrity, sense of right or of duty for any prospect of gain or profit. Accept the Christian religion and live up to it." This is a creed not only to be pondered, but to be lived.

Captain Kable is a Democrat in politics. Though mixing little in what is usually known as politics, he served for some time on the board of supervisors of Jefferson county, West Virginia, and was president of the county court for four years.

Captain Kable has been twice married. His first wife was Willie L. Gibbs, who bore him seven children, six of whom are living. She died June 10, 1888. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Holladay, of Albemarle county, Virginia, to whom he was married December 29, 1903.

His address is Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia.

BITTLE CORNELIUS KEISTER

KEISTER, BITTLE CORNELIUS, physician and specialist, was born at Newport, Giles county, Virginia, January 29, 1857. His parents were William Keister and Nancy Keister. His father was a farmer and leather-dealer of Newport, and was mayor and councilman of the town at the period of its first incorporation.

Dr. Keister's paternal great-grandfather was a German, and emigrating to America from Hamburg in 1750, located in Pennsylvania. His maternal great-grandfather bore the name of Epling, and was an Englishman who came to this country about 1770.

Dr. Keister's youth was spent in the village of Newport, where with a normally robust and vigorous constitution he engaged in the sports that are characteristic of that period of life, and pursued a course of reading and of private study. In the meantime he worked on his father's farm, driving the two, four and six horse wagons that his father used in his business, and engaged in hauling goods to the town merchants from the depot, which was eighteen miles distant. His boyish life was a busy one; and he was as diligent in developing his spiritual side as he was in the more material activities, becoming superintendent of the local Union Sunday school when only eighteen years of age.

The taste which later led to his subsequent choice of a profession, to which his father was opposed, and whose opposition necessitated Dr. Keister's making his own way at college and university, was indicated in his boyhood by his literary inclinations; for in addition to reading such lives of distinguished men as fell in his way, and for which class of literature he had a liking, he borrowed books treating of physiology and anatomy from a medical acquaintance, and studied them with great interest and eagerness.

He attended the White Gate academy in 1876, and Roanoke college, at Salem, Virginia, during the session of 1877-1878.

Yours truly,

B. B. Kuister

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In the fall of 1879, despite the expressed desire of his father that he should become a minister, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, where he continued for three years, and from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1884 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic; and in 1894 a similar course in the Chicago Polyclinic. In 1900 he studied for nearly one year in the Physiological and Bacteriologic institute of Berlin, Germany, pursuing at the same time a course in the Berlin university. Dr. Keister holds the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Roanoke college.

The active work of his life began in the fall of 1878, when he obtained a position as principal in the graded school in the village of Newport. In 1882, upon his graduation from the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, he located in the town of South Boston, Halifax county, Virginia, and there practiced medicine up to 1900. Since that time he has been the owner and physician in charge of the Keister Home Sanitarium, at Roanoke, Virginia, which is a private hospital for the treatment of certain chronic diseases and nervous affections.

Dr. Keister was appointed in 1900 by Commissioner-General Peck delegate to the first congress on professional medicine, which was held in Paris; and read a paper before this international assemblage entitled "The Attitude of the Medical Profession of the United States on the subject of Proprietary Medicines." He was also elected by the American Medical association a delegate to the thirteenth International Medical congress, which met in Paris in 1900.

Dr. Keister is a deacon in St. Mark's Lutheran church in Roanoke, and was appointed in July, 1904, by Governor Andrew J. Montague a delegate to the thirty-second annual convention on charities and correction, which met at Portland, Oregon. He is a Democrat in politics; and is a member of the American Medical association, a member of the Virginia Medical society, and has been a delegate to various medical association meetings from time to time, and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social science.

Dr. Keister has been a systematic and diligent student of his

profession and a prolific writer upon subjects germane to his profession. He published in 1894 a volume on "Alcohol as a Food vs. Alcohol as a Poison," of which he is now preparing a second edition; and he has contributed largely to the "Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly," the "Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal," the "New York Medical Journal," the "Medical Register," the "Medical Review," the "Journal of the American Medical Association," "American Medicine," and others; and he has read papers and delivered addresses before various medical societies and associations.

Dr. Keister's biography has been published in "Transactions of the Medical Society of Virginia," and in "Physicians and Surgeons of America," by Dr. Irving A. Watson, published in 1896 by the Republican Press association, Concord, New Hampshire.

Dr. Keister married June 16, 1885, Miss Laura H. Shaver; and of their marriage have been born two children, both of whom are living (1906). Their names are Willie Shirey Keister and Helen Marguerite Keister.

His address is 22 Seventh Avenue Southwest, Roanoke, Virginia.

JAMES KEITH

KEITH, JAMES, LL. D., president of the court of appeals of Virginia, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, September 7, 1839, and is the son of Isham and Juliet Chilton Keith.

Isham Keith was a successful farmer of Fauquier county, was a justice of the peace, and a member of the legislature, discharging his duties with marked integrity, industry, and courage.

Judge Keith's earliest known ancestors in this country were his great-grandfather, James Keith, his great great-grandfather, William Randolph, and his great great great-grandfather, Henry Isham.

Judge Keith in early childhood was feeble, but his youth was robust and his health generally good. He was reared in the country, and had the usual advantages of a country boy of his day. The influence of his mother was very strong in giving him an inclination to study, in directing his education, and in shaping his life. To her he largely attributes his success in life.

As a lawyer and jurist, Judge Keith has found law books the most useful in fitting him for his life work, and next to these the standard works of English literature.

James Keith was prepared for college in private schools in Fauquier county, Virginia, and took his law course at the University of Virginia, under that prince of teachers, John B. Minor.

On the 16th day of April, 1861, Mr. Keith enlisted as a private in the famous Black Horse cavalry, and in December, 1863, was made adjutant of the 4th Virginia cavalry. He rode with Payne and Wickham and Fitz Lee, "followed the feather" of "Jeb" Stuart on many a field, and saw his last service on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox court-house in that cavalry charge which drove Sheridan back nearly two miles, captured two pieces of artillery, and was not halted until they encountered the Army of the James under General Ord, and were obliged to "yield to overwhelming numbers and resources."

Mr. Keith "accepted the situation" calmly, and returning to his home, went vigorously to work to redeem his ruined fortunes. His father's wish and his own personal preference determined him to devote himself to the profession of the law.

While no one ever had a happier home, surrounded by more ennobling influences, with unexceptionable companionship, yet contact with men in actual life, the discipline of the army and the sacrifices of a soldier's life, have exerted a most potent influence upon his life and character.

Judge Keith was a member of the Virginia legislature in 1869-1870, was elected circuit judge in 1870, and by several reëlections was continued in that position until January 1, 1895, when he was elected to a seat on the bench of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. He was soon made president of the court, and still holds that position (1906). A very able lawyer and most competent judge, he has worn unsullied ermine, and won a wide reputation as one of the best judges the state has ever had. In January, 1906, he was reëlected for a term of ten years.

"A Democrat after the Cleveland type," Judge Keith has taken little active part in politics, but has wide influence among the leaders of the state; and, while he has never changed his politics, he has "sometimes stayed at home" on election days.

Judge Keith is a man of fine social qualities, fond of fishing, rides a bicycle, has fine conversational powers, and is very popular in his wide circle of acquaintances and of friends, who are hoping for him many more years to adorn the bench, and be useful to Virginia and the cause of justice.

The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon Judge Keith by the Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Virginia.

February 16, 1887, Judge Keith was married to Frances Barksdale Morson, of Warrenton, Virginia. They have had two children, both of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

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Yours truly
P. L. Kelley

SAMUEL LEE KELLEY

KELLEY, SAMUEL LEE, lawyer, was born near Richmond, Virginia, June 22, 1864, while his mother was nursing sick Confederate soldiers at the Howard's Grove hospital. His father, Samuel Alexander Kelley, was of Irish extraction, his mother, Mary Jane Quinn, was of mixed Scotch and Irish lineage. Samuel A. was a tinner and plumber, and, at the outbreak of the Civil war, was carrying on his business in Charlottesville, Virginia. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and served in Garnett's brigade of Pickett's division. He died when the subject of this sketch was five years of age. Mrs. Kelley afterwards married David Shields, a railroad contractor, and died in January, 1893, leaving two other children, Ernest A. Kelley, now a prominent railroad man of New Orleans, and T. H. Shields, also engaged in railroad work in the West.

The first of the family in America was Robert Kelley, father of Samuel A. and grandfather of Samuel Lee, who came from Londonderry, Ireland; first to Canada, thence (1832) to Alexandria, Virginia.

The subject of this sketch received his academic education in the private schools of Charlottesville, Virginia; Huntington, West Virginia; and Churchland academy, Norfolk county, Virginia. Later on, he entered Richmond college, and from there went to the University of Virginia to study law.

Before entering college, Mr. Kelley had been engaged in railroad and levee construction, in the South and Southwest, spending four years in rough, out-of-door work, necessarily conducive to bodily strength and health. His tastes, however, naturally of a literary nature, had been greatly fostered by the training and influence of his mother, a woman of rare intellectual powers, clear judgment, and broad sympathies, possessing a dominating personality and great force of character. He, therefore, as soon as the opportunity offered, began his preparation for the practice of law, and, in the fall of 1888, entered the University Law school. John B. Minor was still dean of

American law professors. Age had not abated his ability nor loosened his herculean grasp upon the great science he had taught, with matchless devotion, for fifty years. Young Kelley devoted himself ardently to the task, and so profited by the instructions of his great teacher, that in one session, he took the B. L. diploma of the University of Virginia (1889). He also, in that year, received one of the honors most highly valued among university students—that of "final president" of the Washington society.

In 1890, Mr. Kelley settled in Richmond to practice his profession, being actuated, in his choice of location, partly by business reasons, but principally his mother's love for the capital of the dead Confederacy. He has also taken an active part in the political life of his state. He has been a member of the Richmond city Democratic committee, and for six years a representative of Richmond city in the house of delegates. In 1900, he was a presidential elector and for four years was the representative of the third district on the State Democratic Executive committee. Feeling the necessity, however, for giving closer attention to his law practice, he decided in 1905 to give up politics, beyond taking some part in the campaigns of his party.

Mr. Kelley is recognized as a lawyer of ability, and is known throughout the state, having been heard on the stump, during the past eight years, in nearly every county and city. As a member of the general assembly he has been both useful and prominent, and from the first, ranked as one of the leaders of that body. As a debater and orator, he has few equals and no superiors; and was for the last two terms, chairman of the ranking committee and Democratic floor leader. He was also a member of the capitol building and enlargement commission, under whose supervision the splendid improvements to that ancient and historic state house have just been completed.

After serving but one term, Mr. Kelley opposed Mr. Ryan for the speakership, but subsequently withdrew. Had he returned to the house for another term, it is generally admitted that he would probably have been chosen for that place; and his friends confidently predict for him further political honors, should he care to seek them.

Mr. Kelley is a Roman Catholic in religion, and is a member

of the Knights of Columbus and Ancient Order of Hibernians. He belongs also to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and to the order of Elks, and is a member of the Westmoreland and Albemarle clubs.

His address is Richmond, Virginiá.

ALBERT ELLSWORTH KRISE

KRISE, ALBERT ELLSWORTH, was born December 1, 1864, in the town of Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Charles August Krise and Christina Floeckler. His father was a German by birth, but early left his native city of Wurtenburg, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he took up the saddlery trade, and also held many municipal offices in Canton, the town of his residence. Many of his ancestors had been highly distinguished in that most perfect of all military organizations, the German army. He was a man revered and respected by all his large circle of acquaintances for his industry, his integrity, and his general willingness to help those in need. By his father, as well as by his devoted mother, Mr. Krise was early taught the best morals, the highest principles, and the great lesson which cannot be learned too soon, of self-support.

After graduating with honor at the Canton high school, Mr. Krise accepted the position of runner in the First National bank of Canton in the year 1882. Since then, he has been cashier of the First National bank, of Frostburg, Maryland; president of the City National bank, of Norfolk, Virginia, in 1892; president of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit company, of Norfolk, in 1903; a director in the Union Trust and Title corporation, of Norfolk; a director in the Virginia Guaranty and Trust company, of Newport News, Virginia; treasurer of Norfolk, and an officer in a great many corporations, thus working his way up, in a comparatively short time, from the lowest position in the banking business to the highest.

In his political preference, Mr. Krise is a Democrat. He has changed his allegiance but once, and that was on account of the money question in the McKinley-Bryan era, when so many lifelong Democrats voted for McKinley.

Mr. Krise finds some time for social relaxation and mingling with his fellows. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a

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Master Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and has held official positions in these bodies.

Some interesting data of Mr. Krise's life was published, a few years ago, by Col. W. H. Stewart in his "History of Norfolk County."

On January 22, 1896, he married Blanche Collins, daughter of S. Q. and Octavia Hitch Collins, of the well-known Norfolk family of that name.

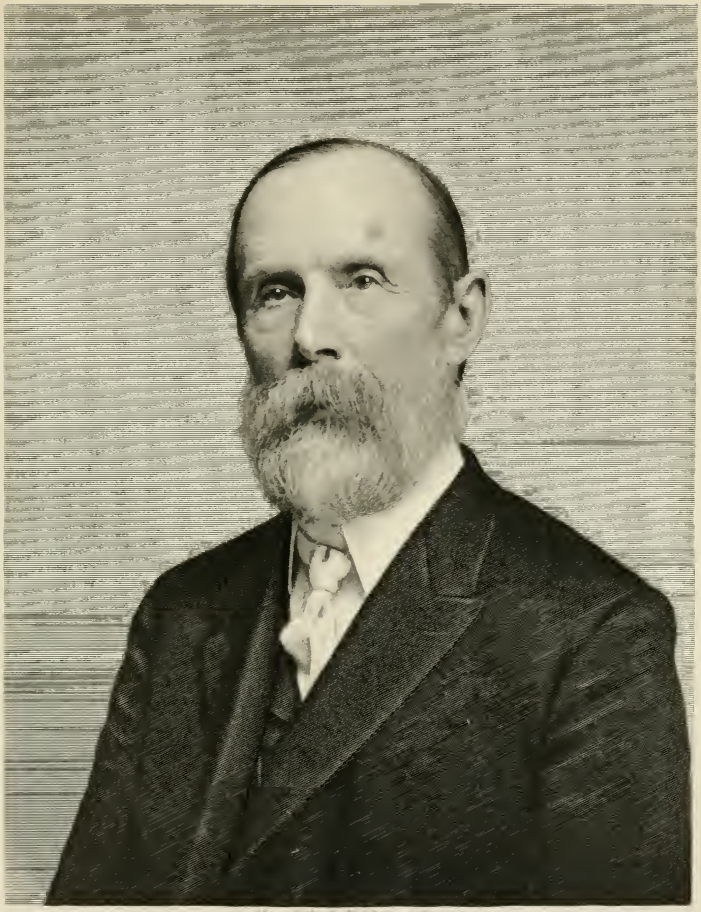
His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

PHILIP ASA KRISE

KRISE, PHILIP ASA, banker and broker, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, February 20, 1833. His parents were Jacob and Mildred (Williams) Krise. His earliest known ancestors in this country came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The childhood and youth of Philip Krise were passed in the country. His health was good, and he was required to perform the tasks that usually fall to the lot of a boy on a farm. As he grew older, he worked in the fields during the summer and attended school only in the winter. But he was ambitious to secure an education and to become a teacher. Difficulties were great, yet by resolute effort they were overcome to the extent that a partial course of study was taken at the college in Buckhannon, now in Upshur county, West Virginia. He began teaching in that town, but the outbreak of the War between the States brought his teaching to a close and changed the whole current of his life.

A few weeks after the surrender at Appomattox, Mr. Krise, with a capital of only a few hundred dollars, commenced business as a broker, dealing in gold, silver, and the notes of state banks. He traded in the bank paper until legislation for its redemption went into effect, and continued dealing in gold and silver until the congress of the United States passed the act requiring the resumption of specie payments. Since that time, he has dealt in the various securities usually handled by bankers and brokers. After retiring from business, he erected the Krise building in Lynchburg, a fire proof structure 43 x 130 feet and seven stories high. In this building is located the American National bank, of which Mr. Krise is vice-president and one of the largest stockholders. Among his other business interests may be noted the Bonsacks Cigarette Machine company, which he financed twenty-two years ago, and of which he has been secretary, treasurer, and director ever since. This company was



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organized with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and has paid over three million dollars in dividends. He has been active in his efforts to promote the interests of Lynchburg, and has served as a member of the city council for four years.

In politics, Mr. Krise is a Democrat. In 1888, he was a member of the National Democratic convention that nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. In reply to a request for his opinion, he names honesty and promptness in meeting all obligations as the best means for young people to adopt in their efforts to secure true success in life.

Mr. Krise was married September 30, 1868, to Mary Virginia Davis. They had one child, a son, who died in 1903.

Their home is Number 600 Church Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

JOSEPH THOMAS LAWLESS

LAWLESS, JOSEPH THOMAS, lawyer and state senator, was born in the city of Portsmouth, Virginia, on the second day of May, 1866. He is the son of Thomas J. and Ellen Nolan Lawless, who were born in the county of Galway, Ireland, his father being of the well-known Kilkenny family of his name. He is a highly respected and popular citizen of Portsmouth, was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, but has now retired from active business.

Joseph T. Lawless, the subject of this sketch, is a man of splendid physique, having always been strong and robust. When a youth and young man, his favorite sports were baseball and football, which doubtless aided his physical development. His early life was passed in the city, and, as a child, he had a predilection for literature and law. He was a bright and promising youth, and took a high stand at school. His academic education was acquired at the Webster Military institute, Norfolk, Virginia, and the Benedictine college, known as St. Mary's college, Belmont, North Carolina, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1882. He entered Richmond college, Richmond, Virginia, in 1893, taking the degree of Bachelor of law in 1895. He found Shakespeare, Emerson and Herbert Spencer most helpful in fitting him for his life work.

Mr. Lawless has had a remarkable career in public life, and is noted as a strong political manager, being widely known and exceedingly popular with the public men of the state. He was a close friend of Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, and was director of his canvass for the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Lawless began the active work of life in 1883 as reading clerk of the house of delegates of Virginia, and, having a natural taste for public life, soon rose to merited distinction among the public men of Virginia. At the time referred to, the thirty-third senatorial district, composed of Norfolk county and the city of Portsmouth, was overwhelmingly Republican, and the Democrats had little chance of success. The Democratic

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convention of this district met at the city hall in Portsmouth, in 1889, and unanimously nominated Mr. Lawless, then only thirty-three years of age, to lead their forlorn hope. He manfully shouldered the responsibility, mastered the situation, and was triumphantly elected to the state senate, where with his strong personality he soon took a leading part in the deliberations of the legislature of his native state. His ability and popularity gained him hosts of friends, and at the expiration of his term of four years, he was elected by the legislature secretary of the commonwealth. He made a most efficient state officer, and was four times successively reëlected, without opposition, until 1901, when he voluntarily retired. Although solicited by friends, he declined to offer for another term, having decided to take up the active practice of his chosen profession in the city of Norfolk, Virginia. He formed a partnership with the Hon. John L. Jeffries, who was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general of Virginia in 1902. This firm soon won its way to public favor, and is now one of the most prominent law firms in eastern Virginia.

In 1902, Mr. Lawless aspired to the Democratic nomination for congress, from the second congressional district of Virginia, but was defeated by the present incumbent, after a lively canvass, which was highly creditable to the ability of Mr. Lawless. Mr. Lawless is a personal friend of Governor Claude A. Swanson, who has appointed him on his staff, with the rank of colonel. Mr. Lawless is a member of the American-Irish Historical society, and vice-president-general, and has several times made addresses of historic value before it at its annual meetings in New York.

Colonel Lawless is a prominent club man, having been a member of the most select clubs in his state. When a resident of Richmond, he was a member of both the Westmoreland and Commonwealth clubs, and, since taking up his residence in Norfolk, he has been a member of the Virginia club. In 1902, he was made a director of the Atlantic Trust and Deposit company, of Norfolk, Virginia, and still serves in that capacity.

It is almost needless to say that Colonel Lawless has always been a Democrat; in religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

His success in life, Colonel Lawless attributes to home influence, school training, and contact with men in active life, supplemented by private study. He believes that the foundation of a successful career must be laid in the home and be developed in the schoolroom; after which must come concentration of mind, and persistent effort towards a definite aim in life. His own remarkable success will give great weight to this advice for young Americans.

April 15, 1890, Mr. Lawless was married to Marie C. Antilotti. They have had five children, four of whom, two boys and two girls, are now (1906) living.

LUNSFORD LOMAX LEWIS

LEWIS, LUNSFORD LOMAX, was born in Rockingham county, March 17, 1846, and his parents were Samuel H. Lewis and Anne Maria Lomax. On both sides of his family Judge Lewis comes of the most distinguished Virginia ancestry, and he has worn the mantle of their fame with credit and dignity. His father was descended from a sturdy Scotch-Irish emigrant, John Lewis, the representative of a family of Huguenots, who took refuge in Ireland from persecution in France, following the assassination of Henry IV. John Lewis was the son of Andrew Lewis and Mary Calhoun, his wife, who was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in the year 1678. In an affray that occurred in the county of Dublin with an oppressive landlord and his retainers he slew one or two of them for killing his brother, an officer in the King's army, who lay sick at his house. Escaping, he found refuge in Portugal, and about 1732 came over to Virginia with his family, consisting of his wife, Margaret Lynn, daughter of the laird of Loch Lynn in Scotland, and his three sons, Thomas, William and Andrew, born in Ireland. Pleased with the glorious accounts of the country beyond the mountains, he selected a spot near Staunton and erected upon it a stone house which came to be known as "Lewis' Fort." He was thus one of the advanced guard of the great army of Scotch-Irish emigrants that poured by thousands before the Revolution into the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah river. He obtained patents for a hundred thousand acres of land in different parts of this country, and when he died, left an ample inheritance to his children. He had four sons, three already noticed as born in Ireland, and a fourth, Charles, added to the number after his arrival on the soil of old Virginia, and who was killed in command of a regiment of the Virginia troops, in 1775, at the famous battle of Point Pleasant, at which his brother, General Andrew Lewis commanded.

Thomas Lewis, the eldest son, and the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was a man of learning and sound judgment, who

was greatly appreciated by the sagacious and God-fearing inhabitants of Augusta county. He received many honors from the people of Virginia. He was first appointed by the faculty of William and Mary college surveyor for the county of Augusta. In 1765 he was representative for Augusta in the house of burgesses and voted for Patrick Henry's resolutions against the stamp act. He was also a member of the Virginia Revolutionary conventions, in 1775 and 1776, which ushered on the war of the American Colonies with England, and, in 1777, was a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes on the Ohio. In 1788, he was a member of the state convention called to consider the Federal Constitution, and was subsequently a member of the state legislature of Virginia. Finally on October 31, 1790, this sturdy patriot closed a life full of honor and success and was interred in the soil of Rockingham county, which had been formed from Augusta county. His brother, Andrew Lewis, who lived in the county of Botetourt, was a man of imposing appearance, and was renowned for his military genius. He commanded the Virginians in the battle of Point Pleasant, fought in 1775 with Cornstalk and his Shawnees and confederated Indians. His magnificent statue adorns the Washington monument in Richmond, and is fully suggestive of the remark made in regard to him by the governor of New York, in 1768, that "the earth seemed to tremble under him as he walked along."

Thomas Lewis had four sons, who were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, the youngest of whom, Thomas, bore an ensign's commission when but fourteen years of age. His second son, Charles, afterwards represented Rockingham county in the house of delegates, and was a man of marked ability. He was a personal and political friend of John Marshall, afterwards chief-justice of the United States, as was his father before him.

Charles Lewis' second son, Samuel H. Lewis, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and was born and reared in Rockingham county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and afterwards represented Rockingham county in the house of delegates. He was a brave, earnest, industrious man, a worthy descendant of the brave John Lewis, of Ireland.

On his mother's side, Judge Lewis is a descendant from

several of the most distinguished families in Virginia. His grandfather was John Tayloe Lomax, of Fredericksburg, who was for many years judge of the general court of Virginia, and could name among his ancestors Sir Thomas Lunsford, lieutenant of the Tower of London during the reign of Charles I.; Ralph Wormeley, of Rosegill, Middlesex county, Virginia, for many years member of the Virginia council; John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, another influential colonial councilor, and Rev. William Lomax, a learned and cultivated minister of Essex county.

Thus uniting the best blood of the Scotch-Irish and the cavalier emigrants, Judge Lewis' career of prominence and success seemed almost a certainty from his birth. After attending the usual primary schools, he entered the academic department of the University of Virginia in October, 1865, and the next year took the law course, graduating as Bachelor of Law, in July, 1867. He began the active work of life in Culpeper county soon after, and soon acquired a large and increasing practice. In 1870 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of Culpeper county, and was reëlected in 1873, but before entering upon a second term he was appointed by President Grant to the office of United States district attorney, in which position he served continuously till the year 1882, when he was appointed by Governor William E. Cameron a judge of the Supreme court of Virginia, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge R. C. L. Moncure. This same year he was elected by the general assembly of Virginia to the court for a full term of twelve years, which term began January 1, 1883. On that day he was chosen by his associates on the bench president of the Supreme court, and in this capacity he served his country until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. In his high office he won the esteem of men of every quality, was industrious, impartial, and upright, and fully maintained the prestige of a judge who could not be influenced or swayed by any interest or combination of interests. The time of his service on the bench was a period of much political passion, and it was fortunate for Virginia that he held the position; for he was fearless, and determined to do the right thing at every hazard.

On January 1, 1895, Judge Lewis returned to the bar and changed his residence to Richmond. But he did not remain

in privacy long; for President Roosevelt, having a great opinion of his talents, restored him to the office which he had filled under President Grant—that of United States district attorney. In this position he remained until 1905 when he was nominated by the Republican party governor of Virginia. He received the full vote of that party in the fall election, but the Democratic candidate was elected by a large majority. He was then reappointed, by President Roosevelt, district attorney, and he still (1906) holds the office. In social circles Judge Lewis is very much beloved by all who know him. He is gentle in his manners, clear-headed, and open and cordial in his conversation. In politics he is and has always been a Republican, but he has not been an extremist, and he never indulges in sharp and unkind remarks about his opponents. In this way he is spoken of with praise by all good Democrats, who remember that when harsh measures have been proposed by the party in power, the people of Virginia have found him repeatedly interposing his influence in their behalf.

Judge Lewis has been twice married, first to Rosalie Botts, daughter of Hon. John Minor Botts, who was very distinguished as an orator and politician before the War between the States; and second, in December, 1883, to Janie Looney, a daughter of Colonel Robert F. Looney, of Memphis, Tennessee.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

Sincerely Yours.

W. H. Lewis

WILLIAM H. LEWIS

LEWIS, WILLIAM H., superintendent of motor power, was born in Onondaga county, New York, October 18, 1845; and his parents were George Lewis and Mary French. They were respectively of Welsh and English extraction and emigrated to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century. George Lewis was a railroad conductor, and died in 1876, aged sixty-nine years, leaving four sons and three daughters.

William H. Lewis, one of the sons, attended the public schools, and when he was about thirteen years old, entered, as an apprentice, the shops of the New York Central railroad. After he had passed partially through his apprenticeship, he joined the 14th New York volunteer regiment as a drummer boy, and served in the War between the States until October, 1861. He was then discharged on account of his youth, and returned home and resumed the work of his apprenticeship, at the expiration of which he worked as a machinist in the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1864, he located at Quincy, Illinois, and served as machinist with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. A year later he acted as locomotive engineer with the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, having charge of the first locomotive used in the territory west of the Missouri river. At that time the vast plains of the West, now dotted with towns and cities, were inhabited by bands of hostile Indians and swarmed with immense herds of buffalo.

In this employment he remained until 1873, when he received an appointment as master mechanic of the Northern Pacific railroad, which had just been finished as far as Fort Abraham Lincoln, the extreme western military outpost of the United States, garrisoned by General George S. Custer and the 7th regiment of United States cavalry, fated afterwards to annihilation at the hands of "Sitting Bull" and his band of Sioux Indians. In his capacity as master mechanic of this road, it was Mr. Lewis's good fortune to contract lasting friendships with the

leading generals and other officers in command of that section of the country.

In 1878, after a service of four years with the Northern Pacific railroad, Mr. Lewis applied for the position of chief of the steamboat inspection service of the United States and was strongly endorsed by Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, of the United States army, General W. T. Sherman, Hon. William Windom, General La Duc and Hon. Alexander Ramsey.

He was, however, appointed to another position, and took charge of the second division of the Kansas Pacific railroad, where he remained four years. In 1882, he was appointed master mechanic of the Oregon Short line, the first road to be built across Idaho to Oregon. He remained with the Oregon Short line two years, when he became master mechanic of the Nickel Plate line, having its headquarters at Chicago. Five years later he received the appointment of master mechanic on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad, extending from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis. This position he held for eight years, or until July, 1897, when he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of motor power of the Norfolk and Western Railway company. Since his connection with this road, it has made a marvelous increase in property equipments, and Mr. Lewis's record, meeting all the requirements of his position, stamps him as a man of unusual ability. He is a member of numerous organizations—of the Western Railway club, of which he has been president, of the American railway master mechanics association, of which he has also been president, and of the Northwestern, New York and Richmond Railroad clubs, and in 1905, he was a delegate to the International railway congress held in Washington. During his long and honorable service in these organizations he has served on important committees and contributed several papers on important technical subjects. He is a member of the chamber of commerce of Roanoke, Virginia, and a director of the National Exchange bank. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He is a man of fine and robust physique, and has the con-

fidence both of the officers and employes of the railroad with which he is connected.

On July 10, 1870, he married Miss Anna A. Baldwin, daughter of Wilbur Baldwin, of Palmira, Missouri, and four children have resulted from this union, one of whom died at an early age. The surviving children are T. E. Lewis, Jr., who is general foreman of the Norfolk and Western railway, at Norfolk; Archie W. Lewis, material inspector of the same road, and Mrs. Thomas S. Brooks, of Norfolk, Virginia. Mrs. Lewis was a member of the Episcopal church, and her death occurred at Eaglewood, Illinois, January 14, 1886.

The address of Mr. Lewis is Roanoke, Virginia.

WILLIAM MILLER McALLISTER

McALLISTER, WILLIAM MILLER, lawyer, ex-legislator, was born March 6, 1843, near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and his parents were Thompson McAllister and Lydia Miller Addams. His earliest ancestor in this country was Major Hugh McAllister, who was one of that great army of emigrants to Pennsylvania and Virginia from the Province of Ulster in the north of Ireland. He first settled about 1730 in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Like all his countrymen he was distinguished for his bravery and love of civil and religious liberty. His second son, Hugh McAllister, was born in 1736, in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and passed his youth in the place of his nativity. At twenty-two he enlisted in the French and Indian war, and went under Washington and in Captain Forbes' company in 1755 to Fort Du Quesne. He afterwards married Sarah Nelson, of Lancaster county, who emigrated also from Ireland. Hugh McAllister served afterwards in Pontiac's war and in the Revolution. At last after a life of heroism and labor, constantly exposed to the danger of Indian attack, Major McAllister died September 22, 1810. His wife preceded him to the grave on July 7, 1802. They had issue, six children—the youngest of whom was William McAllister. He was born in August, 1775, and married November 2, 1802, Sarah Thompson, the daughter of William Thompson, Senior, who participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. William McAllister served in the War of 1812, and in after years, served as one of the two associate judges of Juniata county, in Pennsylvania.

He was a man of great business capacity, full of energy and industry, prominent in church work, and noted for his hospitality, and uncompromising in principles and opinions. His second son was Thompson McAllister, who was born August 30, 1811, at the homestead of his father, and was a farmer and railroad contractor. In 1847 he served in the legislature of his state, and in 1849, removed to Virginia, having purchased a tract of two

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Wm. M. McAllister

thousand two hundred acres at Covington in that commonwealth. Here he attached himself with great enthusiasm to the interests of his adopted state, placed his farm in excellent condition, and interested himself in constructing railroads connecting Covington with the Tidewater district. When the War between the States broke out, he flung himself into the strife with a patriotism almost unequalled. He raised, and at his own expense, largely equipped the first volunteer company for the Confederate army in Alleghany county. He fought in the battle of Manassas, and afterward had command of the home guards and reserves in the Alleghany section, a territory in which invasions of the enemy were frequent and precipitate. The labor and care to which he was subjected impaired his health and five years after the war he spoke of himself as a "broken down old man." He died March 13, 1871, and he was grieved for as a man "as brave and gallant in war as he was courteous and gentle in peace."

His son, William Miller McAllister, was a boy of robust constitution, who attended the country schools, and what is now the State College of Pennsylvania, and worked each day on the farm when not otherwise engaged with his books. He was eighteen years old when the war came on, and he responded with alacrity to the call of his adopted state. He was a private in Company A, 27th Virginia regiment (Stonewall Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia), during the year 1861, which company was converted into an artillery company November 12, 1861; and he served as one of the gunners in the same till April 9, 1865, participating in many battles and engagements.

After the war he engaged as a day laborer on his father's farm, where he continued three years. He studied and read at odd times and, in 1868, borrowed money to attend the University of Virginia. At that noble seat of learning he studied law, and on July 1, 1869, took the degree of Bachelor of Law, immediately after which he located at Warm Springs, and commenced the practice of his profession. He has been a practicing lawyer ever since with a large clientage. In 1873, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Bath county, and continued in that office by virtue of successive elections for ten years. From 1893 to 1898, he was special attorney of the United States department of

justice, acquitting himself with great credit of the responsible duties imposed upon him in this connection.

He also engaged in farming and stock raising, making a great success of his work.

In politics he has also been prominent. He has been a member of the State Democratic committee, with the exception of a few years, ever since 1880, and he was for twenty years a member and chairman of the Democratic committee of Bath county. From 1899 to 1901 he was a member of the house of delegates, where he proved himself a good parliamentarian and able debater. He was a member of the board of directors of the Western State hospital for four years; a member of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute four years; and he is at present (1906) a director in the Citizens National bank, at Covington, Virginia. He has been, and is still, commander of Bath Camp, No. 43, Confederate veterans. Mr. McAllister is a man who loves society, and for several years he has been a member of Warm Springs lodge, No. 253, A. F. and A. M. He has served as master, and is now junior deacon of the same, and is a Royal-Arch Mason.

His recreation consists in fishing and hunting, whenever he can find time to leave his business, which is really very seldom. In religious matters he inherits the principles of his Scotch-Irish ancestors, and since 1869 has been a ruling elder in the Warm Springs Presbyterian church.

When asked if he had anything to say calculated to aid the young to attain true success, Colonel McAllister sends this message to them: "Keep the mental and physical man employed, avoid an aimless life; do not make haste to become rich; be temperate in all things; be honest and industrious; be frugal without being penurious and miserly; live within your income; avoid brutal sports; govern your temper; deal squarely with all and live peaceably."

On October 27, 1869, Colonel McAllister married Margaret A. Ervin, of Bath county, Virginia.

His present address is Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia.

CARLTON McCARTHY

McCARTHY, CARLTON, mayor of Richmond, was born in Richmond, August 18, 1847, and is the son of Florence McCarthy and Julia Anne Humes McCarthy. His father came directly from Ireland, and his mother, though born in Virginia, was of Scotch parentage. Florence McCarthy was an honored merchant, and his marked characteristics were gentleness, purity, industry, and fidelity.

Carlton McCarthy's health and physical condition in youth were excellent, and his special tastes were those common to the city boy, and the love of books. His early life was passed in the city; he had no regular tasks which involved manual labor; and, as he expresses it, he was "as free as a bird except in school."

The influence of his mother on his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life was very strong, and she was indeed his "guiding star."

He enjoyed the advantages of the fine academies which Richmond had at that time, and was about ready to enter college when the war of 1861 burst upon the country and caused the young men of the South to exchange the "midnight lamp" for the "camp fires of the boys in gray." He had acquired a fondness for reading, and enjoyed equally Cooper's "Leather Stocking Tales" and Morley's "Gladstone."

Carlton McCarthy entered with liveliest interest and sympathy into the feelings of the youth of Virginia, who enlisted to defend their homes and firesides against invasion; and it was as much as father, mother, and elder brothers (who were in the army) could do to prevent him from enlisting at the age of fourteen. But at the age of seventeen, just after his gallant brother, Captain McCarthy, of the Richmond Howitzers, had been killed, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Richmond Howitzers and served until the close at Appomattox. The highest eulogy that can be passed on the military career of Carlton McCarthy is to say that he proved himself to be in every respect worthy to belong to that incomparable body of men who made the name of the

Richmond Howitzers forever illustrious. After "the surrender," Mr. McCarthy returned to Richmond, went vigorously to work amid the blackened ruins of the city, and for a time made his living by working in a tannery. Later on, he became a bookseller and stationer; then secretary of a building and loan association, and then "city accountant"—it being his business to examine the accounts and pass on the bookkeeping of all of the city officials. In this last capacity, he introduced many reforms, and greatly improved the financial system of the city, discharging his duty with marked ability, skill, and fidelity.

In 1904, he was elected mayor of Richmond, and is now (1906) discharging the duties of his office with great ability and without favor or partiality. He seems never to ask whether this or that course is popular, or whether it will be to his own advantage, but fearlessly to do whatever he may think right. Many may differ with him, but none can ever doubt his conscientious discharge of his duty as he sees it.

Mr. McCarthy says that the circumstances which surrounded him when he returned from Appomattox made *necessity* the first strong impulse in him to strive for such prizes as he has won, and that home first, the army second, and next his reading, have been the most potent influences that have brought him success in life.

Not long after the war Mr. McCarthy wrote a small book entitled, "Walks about Richmond," which was not only deeply interesting, but which contained much of valuable historic material. Later, he wrote "Our Distinguished Fellow-Citizen," and "Soldier Life in the Army of Northern Virginia." This last book has been considered so interesting, and portrays so faithfully the life of the private soldier that it has been adopted by the state board of education for use in the public schools of Virginia. Besides writing these books, Mr. McCarthy has compiled and edited several volumes of the "Records of the Howitzers," which are very valuable for a history of that gallant organization.

Mr. McCarthy has been an honored member of the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, of Confederate veterans; the Richmond Howitzer association, the Virginia division of the Army of

Northern Virginia association, and of the Commonwealth club, Richmond.

Mr. McCarthy has always been a staunch Democrat, and has never changed his political affiliations. He has been a frequent speaker at public meetings, especially since he has been mayor of the city, and always acquits himself well, having a sharp, incisive style, which never fails to interest and impress his hearers.

Being asked "What has been, and what is now the sport, amusement, form of exercise, or mode of relaxation which you enjoy and find most helpful," he replied: "Walking with a congenial friend." He is known as one of the truest of friends.

Mr. McCarthy has been for years a member of the Baptist church, and is active in Sunday school and other church work. He is frequently called on to speak at religious meetings, and sometimes accepts to the great edification and profit of those who hear him.

Asked that from his own experience and observation he would "offer suggestions to young Americans as to the principles, methods, and habits which you believe will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life and will most help young people to attain true success in life," he replied: "Unselfishness, cheerfulness, honesty, industry, unwavering hope." These words portray the man himself.

January 5, 1877, Mr. McCarthy married Susie Ryall Apperson, of Richmond, Virginia. They have had seven children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

LEWIS H. MACHEN

MACHEN, LEWIS H., lawyer and state senator, was born near Centerville, Fairfax county, Virginia, July 10, 1871, and his parents were James P. Machen and Georgia Dent Chichester, his wife. His father is a farmer, was for many years county surveyor for Fairfax county, and is noted for his honesty, modesty, and public spirit. His grandfather was Lewis H. Machen, who for forty years was chief clerk of the United States senate, and his paternal grandmother was Caroline Webster, of New Hampshire. Among his earliest known ancestors were Thomas Machen who came from England to Westmoreland county, Virginia, about 1780, and Richard Chichester, who settled in Lancaster county about 1700.

The subject of this sketch was a strong healthy boy, who was brought up on a farm, and until fourteen, occasionally worked in the field. The means of his family were moderate, and for three years he was taught by a governess in his home. Then he went to the public schools three years, to Berkeley school at Orange one year, to Locust Dale academy two years, to the Episcopal high school near Alexandria three years. With this excellent preparation he entered the University of Virginia in 1891, where he spent two years in the academic department and one year in the department of law. He received two medals during his stay there, the orator's and the debater's medals in the Jefferson literary society. He was also closely identified with the college publications, being assistant editor of "Corks and Curls," and editor-in-chief of "College Topics" and of the "University Magazine." In May, 1892, he represented the university in the Southern intercollegiate oratorical contest at Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1893, he was president of the University Democratic club.

After leaving the university Mr. Machen taught one session (1894-1895) at the Episcopal high school, and the following year (1895-1896) engaged in newspaper work in Washington, District of Columbia. In November, 1896, he entered Columbia university at Washington, and received the degree of Bachelor

Faithfully Yours,

Lewis H. Machen.

of Law from that institution in June, 1897, when he located for practice at Fairfax court-house, Virginia. He continued there until 1904 when he removed to Alexandria, Virginia, where he is one of the law firm of Machen and Moncure.

He has taken an active part in the politics of the state, and has stumped the eighth congressional district of Virginia three times. In 1900 he was presidential elector, and in 1903, he was elected to the state legislature from the fourteenth senatorial district, for a term of four years. During his first session in the legislature he led an unsuccessful fight for a legalized primary and was the author of the statute allowing depositions of the prosecutrix in assault cases. During the session of 1906, he secured the passage of amendments to the constitution intended to secure greater opportunity for the consideration and discussion of measures. He took an active part in the more important debates, and secured the enactment of a number of laws.

He is a member of Eta chapter of the D. K. E. fraternity of the University of Virginia, of the Marshall chapter of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity of Columbia university, and of the Westmoreland club, at Richmond, Virginia. At college he was a gymnast and played football and he takes outdoor and gymnastic exercises every day. He is a Democrat who has never swerved from his party principles, and he belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church. " Golf, walking, and running for office " have been his favorite modes of diversion and exercise. The books which he has found most helpful have been the standard novels, histories and poetry, Webster's speeches and the " Virginia Code." He writes occasionally for magazines and delivers addresses upon literary and historical subjects. His first impulse to strive for the prizes of life may be traced to the influence of his mother, who was a woman of high ideals and ambitious temperament. He also received great help and encouragement from his uncle, the well-known Baltimore lawyer, Arthur Webster Machen.

When asked for a few words of advice to young men, Mr. Machen said: " Concentrate early. Don't fritter. Take plenty of exercise. Avoid stimulants and narcotics, race horses and cards. If industry and honesty cannot win, then 'lose like a gentleman.' "

Mr. Machen is not married, and his address is Alexandria, Virginia.

ALVAH HOWARD MARTIN

MARTIN, ALVAH HOWARD, was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, September 20, 1858, and his parents were Colonel James Green Martin and Bettie Love Martin, (neé Gresham). His father served as a member of the house of delegates from Norfolk county in 1859-60, and was presiding justice of Norfolk county court, and later on, a practicing lawyer of his county. He was a man of popular and affable manners, and of great influence with his neighbors. Alvah Howard's grandfather, Colonel James Green Martin, Sr., was a soldier of the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather, Joseph Martin, was a distinguished frontiersman, who passed many years in the backwoods, fought in many battles with the Indians, served in the legislature of Virginia, and was commissioned brigadier-general of militia—withal one of the most striking characters in the history of western Virginia.

The subject of this sketch passed his childhood in the country, where for several years he was taught by his mother at home. He was rather delicate in health, but studious and energetic. He had no regular tasks on the farm, but was always ready to assist when called upon. He attended a grammar school and the Webster institute, at Norfolk, Virginia, but at sixteen years of age became an assistant to the clerk of Norfolk county, with a view of studying law at a later date. In this position he remained for six years, and acquired a great deal of practical information and an extended acquaintance, while at the same time pursuing his favorite studies. In 1880 he was appointed clerk by the judge to fill a vacancy, and not long after was confirmed in the position by popular election. The demands on his time for the proper discharge of the duties of this important office, and extensive business enterprises with which he became connected, caused him to abandon his original idea of practicing law. The proof of his character and ability is found in the fact that he was, thereafter, reëlected four successive terms of six years each to the clerkship in the wealthiest and most populous

Yours Truly
Alvah H. Martin

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county in the state—serving to date (1906) a period of twenty-six years in all; and his office is claimed by his friends to be the best in the state. Mr. Martin is a Republican, but his liberal views, gentlemanly manners, and obliging demeanor drew to him the support of many of the opposite party.

During this time, Mr. Martin held some of the highest positions in the Republican organization of the state, was one of the three members of the State Executive committee, and was three times elected a delegate to the national conventions of his party.

In business connections also Mr. Martin has proved a success. He is actively directing some of the largest enterprises in the state, embracing banking, real estate, timber and coal lands, farming and other interests, and has large investments in these enterprises. He is president of the Merchants and Planters bank, director in the National bank of Commerce, first vice-president of the Jamestown Exposition company, president of the Chesapeake Building association and president of several land companies and industrial corporations. He served as chairman of the improvement board of the town of Berkley for several years, and upon tendering his resignation received a vote of thanks from the council for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Mr. Martin is a busy man, but he finds relaxation occasionally as president of the famous Ragged Island Gunning association, one of the finest ducking preserves in the country, where President Benjamin Harrison and many other distinguished people have been entertained.

From his own experience and observation he believes that study, self-reliance, steadiness of purpose and industry are the true methods to strengthen sound ideals in American life.

On January 6, 1881, he married Mary Eva Tilley, and they have six children now (1906) living.

His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

WILLIAM GEORGE MATHEWS

MATHEWS, WILLIAM GEORGE, general contractor, was born at Glasgow, Rockbridge county, Virginia, January 7, 1866. His father was Alexander Mathews, a farmer of Rockbridge county; and his mother was Kate Ogden. Mr. Mathews' family is from Buckingham county, Virginia; his father having been born in that county.

Mr. Mathews grew up in the country, where he worked on the farm of his uncle, the late W. G. Mathews, Sr. In 1871, he removed with his father to another farm which he owned near Big Island, in Bedford county, Virginia; and resided there until 1877, returning to Rockbridge in the last named year.

He acquired his earlier education in the public schools and at Fancy Hill academy, in Rockbridge county; and in the fall of 1884 entered Richmond college where he remained for two sessions, leaving college in June, 1886. He did not return to college on account of the bad health of both his father and uncle, who were partners in business, and whose affairs he was, therefore, compelled to look after. They both died in 1891.

Mr. Mathews acquired his first business training under the direction of this uncle, Mr. W. G. Mathews, Sr., who was the owner of several farms, and was interested in various business concerns; and who, upon his death in 1891, left his nephew as his executor.

From 1895 to 1902 Mr. Mathews was engaged in farming, and was a partner in a mercantile business in Glasgow. In the spring of 1902, he began contracting, his first railroad work in that line being the construction of the connecting link between the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western railways at Glasgow. He followed this contract, which he successfully executed, with a number of smaller contracts; and in 1904, formed the Mathews-Curtis company, with general offices at Clifton Forge, Virginia, which does business as railroad and general contractors, and has since been engaged in some large

Yours truly
W. G. Mackenzie

construction contracts for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company.

In January, 1904, Mr. Mathews removed to Clifton Forge and organized the Alleghany Construction company, building contractors, which concern is now engaged in that place, in a real estate, building contracting and lumber business.

In the fall of 1904 he organized the Merchants and Mechanics bank of Clifton Forge, which began a business, which has since proved highly successful, on the first day of the following January. Of this bank, Mr. Mathews has been since its formation the president.

In April, 1906, he became interested in the organization of a company to acquire and control the famous Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, under the name of the Natural Bridge company; and of this enterprise he is the secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Mathews is a Mason, and is a pastmaster of the lodge at Glasgow. He is a member of the Alleghany chapter Number 24, at Clifton Forge, and of the Alleghany commandery Number 23, at Clifton Forge; and is a Shriner and member of Acca Temple, at Richmond, Virginia.

On June 4, 1889, he was married to Blanche I. Michie, and of their marriage have been born seven children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

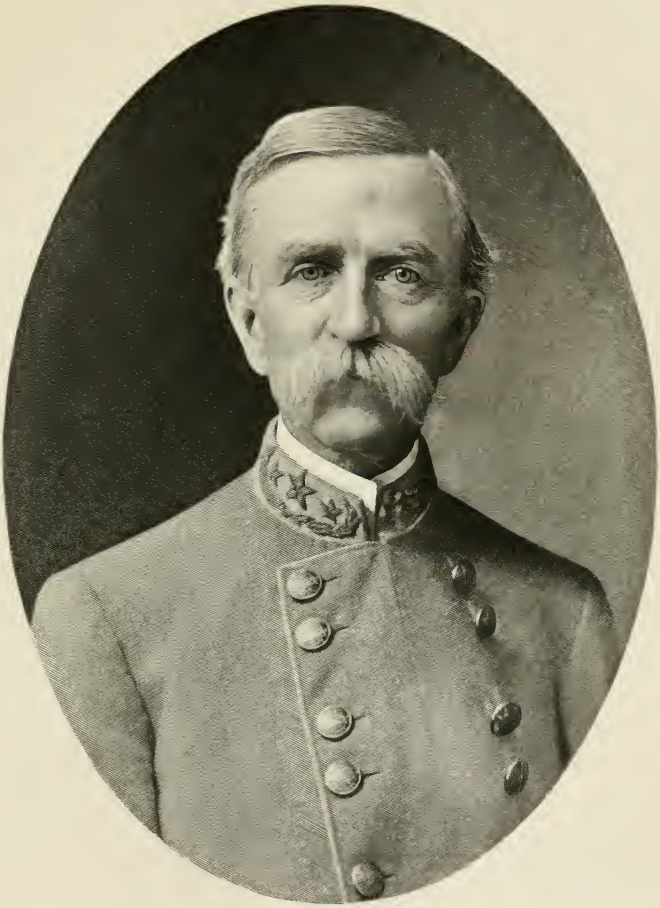
His address is Clifton Forge, Alleghany County, Virginia.

HENRY CLAY MICHIE

MICHIE, HENRY CLAY, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 9, 1842. He is the son of James and Frances Garth Michie. James Michie was a farmer and planter of Albemarle, living a rural life upon his plantation, but at the same time discharging when called upon by his fellow citizens the duties of responsible local official position. He was for years presiding justice of the Albemarle county court, a bench distinguished in its day for the sound common-sense, the integrity, and the industry of its members. He was a strong Whig in his political views, and an admirer of the governmental policies of Alexander Hamilton and Henry Clay. Their earliest ancestor in Virginia was John Michie, who is said to have been banished from Scotland for participation in one of the Stuart uprisings in the eighteenth century. James Michie, after his service upon the bench, became in due course, according to the custom of his day, high sheriff of Albemarle county, a position which he filled to the satisfaction of his fellow county men.

Henry Clay Michie's father gave him every opportunity in the way of obtaining an education; and he was at school either under the instruction of local teachers, or in a boarding academy, until he entered the University of Virginia in October, 1860. Upon the breaking out of hostilities in the spring of 1861 between the Northern and the Southern states, he left the university and joined the Confederate army, in which he served for four years as private, sergeant, first lieutenant, and captain. He took part in Pickett's famous charge at Gettysburg, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He bears on his person the scars of two other wounds received in the battles of Gaines Mills and Second Manassas, respectively.

At the close of the war, Captain Michie returned home and took up the duties of life as a farmer. On December 10, 1867, he married, in Alabama, Miss Eunice Dandridge Sykes; and of their union were born six children, all of whom (1906) survive.



Sincerely Yrs
H. L. Wiclair

BRIG.-GEN. UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Captain Michie has always taken a warm interest in the preservation of the memories of the War between the States, in which be bore so honorable a part; and he has been repeatedly the commander of the John Bowie Strange Camp of Confederate veterans of Charlottesville, Virginia, and was for three years brigadier-general of the 3d brigade of the Virginia division, United Confederate veterans.

Captain Michie is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but declined to support the Democratic nominee for president in 1896 on the money question.

Captain Michie's address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

HERBERT MILTON NASH

NASH, HERBERT MILTON, M. D., physician, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, May 29, 1831. His father was Thomas Nash; his mother, Lydia Adela (Herbert) Nash. Thomas Nash was a physician of Norfolk, and was a man of unusual presence, great suavity of manner, and withal a philanthropist and a Christian. He neither desired nor sought public office, but accepted the office of magistrate by appointment of the governor, in 1837, but resigned the office in 1843. Mrs. Lydia Nash was a Virginia matron of the old regime, and her example left its impress upon her children.

There were perhaps earlier emigrants of the name, who settled in New England, but they were Puritans. His earliest Virginia ancestor was Thomas Nash, who came with his wife, Anne, and several children, from England in 1665, and settled in Lower Norfolk. He was a zealous royalist and an adherent to the Church of England. His grandson, Thomas, great-grandfather of Dr. H. M. Nash, was a vestryman of St. Bride's parish, Lower Norfolk, from 1761 to 1794. His son, Dr. Nash's grandfather joined the patriot army when a mere boy, and was wounded in the battle of Great Bridge, December, 1775. He served throughout the War of the Revolution until he was captured by the British. In the War of 1812, he again rendered conspicuous service to his country.

Herbert M. Nash was sent to good schools in Norfolk, Virginia; thence to the University of Virginia, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1852. In 1853, he began the practice of his profession in Norfolk, after having studied clinical medicine at the New York hospitals, and has continued in full practice to the present time (1906).

When the yellow fever scourge desolated Norfolk in 1855, Dr. Nash stood fearlessly at his post, and ministered to the afflicted. He is the sole survivor of the corps of physicians that practiced during that terrible epidemic.

In April, 1861, when Virginia seceded from the Union and

Engraved by C.E. Campbell, New York.

Herbert Babcock

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called upon her sons to rally to her side, Dr. Nash gave up an excellent practice and entered the Southern army as assistant-surgeon. In 1862, he was made surgeon; in 1864, chief surgeon of the artillery of the third army corps, Army of Northern Virginia, (A. P. Hill's corps). At Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania court-house, Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Appomattox, he ministered to the sick and the wounded of the Southern army. He served the cause of the South because he believed in it. He was a conscientious states-rights Democrat of the old school, and believed in the principles for which the South contended and for which the flower of Southern manhood gladly offered their lives.

After the war was over, Dr. Nash returned to his practice in Norfolk. From that time, he has been a familiar figure on the streets of Norfolk. His name is a household word in that city. His advice is sought far and wide, and his love for general practice has kept him from going into a specialty which might have brought him greater fame and greater fortune.

Dr. Nash has frequently been honored by the citizens of Norfolk. For many years he was president of the board of health of that city, and during his term enlarged its work and extended its activities. Later, he was quarantine medical officer of the district of the Elizabeth river, appointed by the governor without his own knowledge or solicitation. He is now (1906) president of the board of quarantine commissioners, his experience in yellow fever making him especially useful in such positions. For some time he was president of the Norfolk Medical society, and of the State Medical society of Virginia in 1893, and is now (1906) vice-president of the State Medical examining board. He also served as visiting physician to the city hospitals and is now a member of the board of visitors of the Medical College of Virginia.

Political offices Dr. Nash has never held or desired. He is a life long Democrat, of the strict construction school, believed in the doctrines taught and expounded by John Randolph, Calhoun, Jefferson Davis, and other political leaders, and conscientiously upheld the secession of Virginia in 1861.

In religious preference, Dr. Nash is an Episcopalian. His ancestors were members of the Church of England, and since the Revolution his people have been prominently connected with the Episcopal church. Dr. Nash himself served for many years in the vestry of St. Paul's church, Norfolk, and regularly attends its services.

His principal joy has been to practice the healing art; only incidentally has he laid up a moderate competency. He believes that a "man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," and that fame and wealth, if they come at all, should be regarded as strictly secondary.

On February 21, 1867, Dr. Nash married Mary A. Parker, daughter of Nicholas W. and Elizabeth Boush Parker. They had two daughters, both of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is 181 Freemason Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

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Yours very truly
E. D. Kellerman

EDGAR DOUGLAS NEWMAN

NEWMAN, EDGAR DOUGLAS, lawyer, judge, and banker, was born at the home of his maternal grandfather, in the town of Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, March 26, 1854. His father was Benjamin Pennybacker Newman, of Shenandoah county, who was engaged up to 1874 in the business of iron manufacturing in that county, and afterwards in that of agriculture; and his mother was Elizabeth Hickman. Judge Newman's first ancestor in America was Robert Newman, who came to Virginia from Wales in 1618, in the ship Furtherance.

The boyhood of Judge Newman was spent in the country, where from the time he was ten years old he had to look after the cows, horses, and sheep upon his father's farm; and, as he grew older, he assisted his father, in the hours spent away from school, in the bookkeeping and correspondence incident to the business of operating his iron furnace property. After attending a high school at Duffield, West Virginia, conducted by Rev. John A. Scott, a Presbyterian minister, young Newman entered Randolph-Macon college, at Ashland, Virginia, in 1871. After remaining there for two sessions, he entered the Virginia Military institute, at Lexington, from which he graduated in 1876, and in which he subsequently served as assistant professor for a year after graduation. After leaving the institute, he took up the study of law; and in 1877 he began his life-work as an attorney in the office of Messrs. Walton and Walton, lawyers, of Woodstock, Virginia.

Since 1877, Judge Newman has practiced his profession with success in his native town, and in the meantime has been largely interested in various banking and financial institutions of his section, including the Shenandoah National bank, at Woodstock; the Massanutten bank, at Strasburg, Virginia; the Citizens National bank, at New Market, Virginia; the Peoples bank, at Mt. Jackson, Virginia; the Shenandoah Valley Loan and Trust company, at Woodstock; the Farmers and Merchants National

bank, at Winchester, Virginia; and others—with all of which he has had some official connection.

Judge Newman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he is a Democrat. He supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896 on the money issue. He has never held or aspired to elective public office; but has always taken an active interest in politics, and was from 1883 to 1886 chairman of the Democratic county committee of Shenandoah county, and from 1901 to 1904 a member of the Democratic State Central committee.

Since June, 1888, Judge Newman has been a member of the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon college and its allied schools; and he has been at different times a member of the joint board of finance, the board of missions, and the board of education, of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

From 1886 to 1898, Judge Newman presided over the county court of Shenandoah county, and made an enviable record.

On December 20, 1877, Judge Newman married Mary Ott Walton; they have had six children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Woodstock, Virginia.

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Yours Truly,
J. C. Noel

JOHN CALHOUN NOEL

NOEL, JOHN CALHOUN, attorney-at-law, was born in the village of Jonesville, Lee county, Virginia, July 21, 1865. His father was James R. Noel, who followed first the trade of a tailor, and later was engaged in the business of managing a hotel.

Mr. Noel knows but little of his ancestors, save that those on his father's side first settled in Campbell or Bedford county, Virginia.

He grew up and spent his childhood and youth in the village of his birth, and was general chore-boy for the tavern which his father managed. His health was vigorous; his physical condition good and strong; and his special tastes and interests at that period were in athletic sports, and hunting and fishing.

His education was acquired at the Jonesville high school, and he found no opportunity of attending college. In 1886, he began the active work of life as a teacher in the public schools of Lee county, and continued to teach until 1895, entertaining, however, in the meanwhile a determination to make of himself a lawyer. During the nine years of his life as a teacher, he worked and studied in a lawyer's office in spare moments, and, having thus acquired a knowledge of the profession, stood his examination and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in Lee county in 1895, which he has since successfully continued to the present time (1906). He held the office of justice of the peace from 1896 to 1898; and that of commonwealth's attorney of Lee county from July, 1899, to July, 1903. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Virginia state senate; and in the presidential election of 1904, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for presidential elector from the ninth congressional district of Virginia.

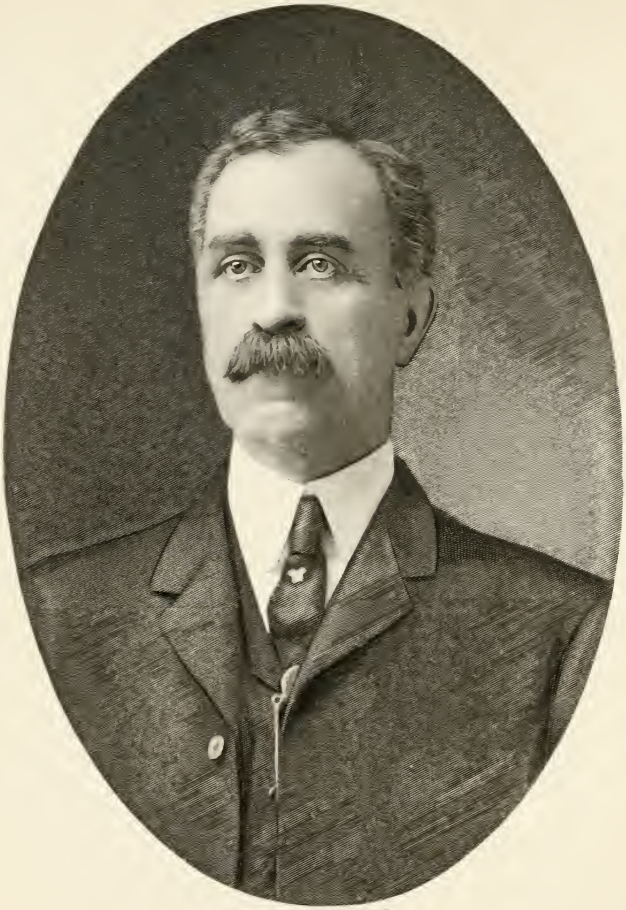
Mr. Noel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in both the subordinate lodge and the encampment, and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. In 1906 he was elected grand warden of the grand lodge of Virginia. He is also

a Mason, and member of the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter, and a Knight Templar. He has been the worshipful master of his local Masonic lodge, and has held the position of district deputy grand master of his district.

Mr. Noel is an active member of the Republican party, having changed his political allegiance in 1896 on the money question. In religious preference, he is a Methodist.

On July 4, 1889, he married Mary Elizabeth Jessee; and of their marriage have been born three children, two of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Pennington Gap, Lee County, Virginia.



Yours Sincerely,
Eugene Auld

EUGENE OULD

OULD, EUGENE, merchant and legislator, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, June 7, 1857. His father was William Jacob Ould, a lawyer, merchant and farmer, who was commonwealth's attorney of his county; and was captain of a militia company at the breaking out of the War between the States. Captain Ould entered the service of the Confederate States at the beginning of the war, and served throughout its continuance with fidelity and courage. Mr. Ould's mother was Martha Frances Ballou.

On his father's side Mr. Ould is of Scotch descent, his Ould ancestor having emigrated to America from Scotland about 1800 and settled in Cumberland county, Virginia. On his mother's side he is of French Huguenot ancestry. His maternal grandfather, General William Thomas Ballou, of Halifax county, Virginia, was a general of state militia prior to the War between the States. He was a man of extensive possessions and was a large slave owner. Five of his sons fought in the Confederate army; and General Ballou contributed generously of his means to the support of the Southern cause.

Mr. Ould grew up in the country, and from an early age had regular duties to perform between school hours, which required hard manual labor. The disciplinary influence of these youthful tasks he esteems as of great value in the formation of his character and habits.

He received an academic education and was prepared for college in a private school and by tutors especially employed; but the death of his mother at this period interfered with his plans, and his desire to get a collegiate education was frustrated.

He began the work of life as a merchant in the county of Campbell in 1876, and has since followed the mercantile business, to which he has paid close personal attention, and in which he has been successful, continuously up to the present time.

He has, however, found opportunity to take an active interest in public affairs, and has served as a justice of the peace of his

county for five years, and as a member of the county school board for twelve years. He was elected a member of the general assembly of Virginia in 1904; and again in 1906 for a term of two years; and was a member of the board of directors of the Eastern State hospital for the insane, at Williamsburg, from September 14, 1900 to April 13, 1903. Mr. Ould has been especially interested in the public schools of the state, and particularly of his immediate locality, and he has devoted all the time possible to be given from his business to their advancement. He has in preparation for publication a series of articles on primary education.

Mr. Ould is a Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a past master of his Masonic lodge, in which he has served as master for a number of years.

He is a Democrat and has never changed his political opinion nor failed in his party allegiance.

Mr. Ould is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the offices of deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school.

He married October 22, 1884, Alberta Caroline Thomas; and of their marriage have been born eight children, three of whom, William Bransford, Guy Hewitt, and Mattie Dixon, are now (1906) living.

His address is Evington, Campbell County, Virginia.

JAMES MORRIS PAGE

PAGE, JAMES MORRIS, scholar and educator, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, March 4, 1864. His father, Thomas Walker Page, was a farmer in Albemarle county, and held the office of justice of the peace. His most marked characteristic was a love of learning, more particularly of the classic authors, a characteristic of many Virginia gentlemen of the ante-bellum period. Prof. Page's mother was Nancy Watson Morris, who belonged to an honored Virginia family.

The first Page in America was John, the emigrant, who was born in Bedford, England, in 1627; emigrated to Virginia in 1650, and settled in Williamsburg, Virginia. He was a member of the King's council, a vestryman of Bruton parish, and one of the "colonels," so prominent in the colonial era. He died in 1692, and his tomb lies at the west door of Bruton parish church. Of his descendants, not a few have reached distinction, among those now living being the subject of this sketch and the eminent author, Thomas Nelson Page.

On the Page side, also, Professor Page is descended from Dr. Thomas Walker, the first man that migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, being twenty years ahead of the famous Daniel Boone. From him, the name Thomas Walker came into the family.

Professor Page began his education under his father, already referred to as a man of culture and of classical attainments. From an intellectual mother, also, James M. Page inherited strong literary proclivities. Not surprising is it then, to find that he took the first degree (A. M.) with great credit in June, 1885, at one of the colleges of Virginia, (Randolph-Macon). Thence, he proceeded to the University of Leipsic, where he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.), in 1887. From 1887 to 1895, Dr. Page conducted a boys' school of high grade at "Keswick," Albemarle county, Virginia. In 1896, he was elected adjunct professor of mathematics, in the University of Virginia, and in 1900 was made a full professor. In addition

ROSEWELL PAGE

PAGE, ROSEWELL, was born at Oakland, Hanover county, Virginia, November 21, 1858, and is descended from a family which has been one of prominence and distinction from the days of the colony. Colonel John Page, of Bruton Parish, came to Virginia from Middlesex county, England, about 1650. His wife was Alice Luckin, of Essex, England. His tombstone in Bruton Parish churchyard at Williamsburg states that he was "one of their Majesties council in the Dominion of Virginia," and that he died January 23, 1692, aged sixty-five years. The second son of Colonel John Page was Matthew Page, of Rosewell, Gloucester county, who was also of the council, and who married Mary Mann of Gloucester. Their son, Mann Page, also of the council, married first, Judith Wormeley, and second Judith Carter, a daughter of "King" Carter and his wife, Judith Armistead. The oldest son of the second marriage was Mann Page, Jr., who was a member of the Continental congress from Virginia in 1777, and whose first wife was Alice Grymes. Their oldest child was John Page, a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary college, a member of the committee of safety, one of the founders of the famous Phi Beta Kappa society, and governor of Virginia. Governor Page's first wife was Frances Burwell, and their eighth child was Francis Page, of Hanover county, who married Susan Nelson, daughter of General Thomas Nelson, Jr., of Yorktown, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Revolutionary governor of Virginia, and commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces. Their son, Major John Page, of Oakland, Hanover county, was born about 1822. He was a lawyer by profession, commonwealth's attorney of Hanover county, and major on the staff of General William N. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia in the War between the States. He married Elizabeth Burwell Nelson, and had three children, Rev. Frank Page, now minister of St. John's Episcopal church, Brooklyn; Thomas Nelson Page, the author, and Rosewell Page, of Oakland, Hanover county.

Yours very sincerely

Roswell Page

Rosewell Page, the subject of this sketch, was taught by his father and in the private schools of his neighborhood until he was old enough to enter Hanover academy, then conducted by Colonel Hilary P. Jones. In 1876 he entered the University of Virginia as a student in the academic department; and in 1880 he took the law course in the university, under Professor John B. Minor.

In the fall of 1881 he began the practice of his profession of law in Danville, Virginia, and continued there until 1888, when he removed to Richmond and formed a partnership with John Rutherfoord, Esq., which lasted until January 1, 1904. He has been president of the Richmond Bar association, and continues a member of that bar though now residing at his old home in Hanover county.

Mr. Page grew up in an old fashioned Virginia country home, and in an environment which was calculated to develop his natural literary inclinations. He combines with his ability as a lawyer, and his extended knowledge of his profession, no little of the aptitude for expression that has been illustrated so conspicuously in the career of his distinguished older brother, Thomas Nelson Page; and he has written and published from time to time a number of stories and essays—the latter especially dealing with the historical period of the Virginia colony and with economic subjects. He is regarded as one of the most scholarly and accomplished men in the state; and is a public speaker of great force and clearness. His business acumen and soundness of judgment have been often called into service by his fellow citizens; and he is a member of the board of supervisors of his county, and actively interested in the improvement of roads, and the development of the public school system. He is a member of the board of trustees of Hall's Free school, in the vicinity of his home, a notable school in Virginia of sixty years' standing; and is an able and effective exponent of the principle of compulsory education.

Mr. Page's scholarship and literary distinction have been recognized in his election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, which his Revolutionary ancestor, Governor John Page, aided in founding at William and Mary college, and whose roll

contains the names of many men who have been illustrious in the history of colony and commonwealth.

Mr. Page is a Democrat. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan Dabney Morris, daughter of Edward W. Morris, Esq., of Hanover county; and his present wife is a daughter of Rev. Robert Nelson, D. D., who was for thirty years Episcopal missionary to China. There are three children of Mr. Page's second marriage.

Mr. Page's postoffice address is Richmond, Virginia.

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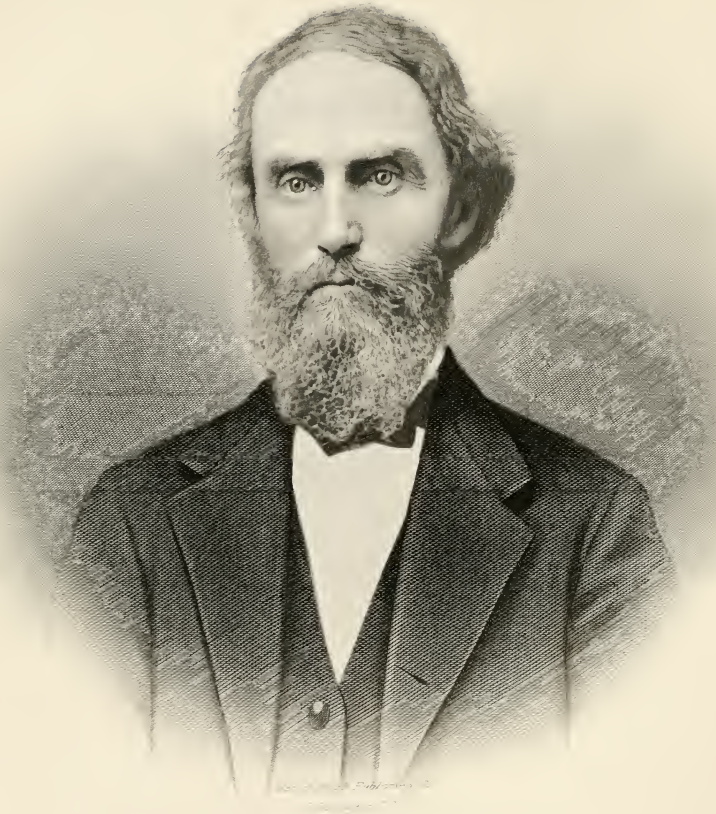

Yours truly
George E Plaster M D

GEORGE EMORY PLASTER

PLASTER, GEORGE EMORY, M. D., was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, May 12, 1826, and his parents were Henry Plaster and Fanny Lloyd. On his father's side Doctor Plaster is of German descent. The first of the family in this country was Michael Pflaster, who came to America from his home on the Rhine, settling first in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence he came about 1750 to Loudoun county, Virginia. Michael Pflaster's son Henry (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) was born in 1760. Doctor Plaster's father was Henry Plaster, Jr. The marked characteristics of this family are honesty, truthfulness, and readiness to treat other men justly. George Emory Lloyd, his mother's father, was born in 1758 in Maryland, and both Henry Plaster, Sr., and George Emory Lloyd were soldiers in the War of the Revolution; the latter receiving a wound in the battle of Brandywine.

The early life of Doctor Plaster was spent in the country on his father's farm. He attended first an " old field school " and in 1842-43-44 he was a pupil at the Lisbon institute, a high grade school, where he took courses including mathematics, chemistry, and Latin. His father naturally preferred that he should follow his own occupation, but the son's wishes were strongly inclined to a profession, and having a brother-in-law, a practicing physician, who offered him a place in his office, he devoted his energies to mastering the subject of medicine. In 1847 he took a course at the University of Maryland, and in 1848 took his degree of M. D. About this time the rush to the gold fields of California occurred, and Doctor Plaster was one of those who made haste to reach the El Dorado. He went around Cape Horn, stayed two years in California, and returned to London in 1851. After that period he practiced medicine in his native county for nine years.

When the great War between the States began, Doctor Plaster helped to enlist a troop of cavalry for the defence of Virginia, and was mustered into service as second lieutenant in a company

of which Richard H. Dulany was captain, and served to the end of the war in the 6th regiment of Virginia cavalry. During this time he acted as adjutant of the regiment by detail for six months, and subsequently was promoted for "distinguished valor and skill" to the position of captain, when he was transferred from company A to H, of said regiment. He was in nearly all the battles of the war in which the regiment was engaged, including second Manassas, and Brandy Station (where his company was on picket at Beverley's ford on the Rappahannock river, and he fired the first shot on the picket line, his company making such stubborn resistance as to stop the onrush of the Federal advance, thus giving the brigade, commanded by General William E. Jones, time to mount and meet the assailants); also Gettysburg, Trevilians, Winchester, Spottsylvania, Yellow Tavern (where General J. E. B. Stuart fell), Cold Harbor, Five Forks in Dinwiddie county, and some sixty other minor engagements. He was captured in the retreat to Appomattox and held a prisoner on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, until June 20, 1865, when he returned to his home utterly broken in fortune, and was forced to begin life anew at the age of forty, taking up again the arduous duties of a country doctor, with that courage, fortitude and energy so characteristic of Lee's veteran soldiers. In 1867 he was elected from Loudoun county, a member of the constitutional convention and in 1881-82 he served as a member of the state legislature. Afterwards he continued the practice of his profession and is still (1906) pursuing the rounds of duty. Indeed, so incessant has been his work that he has had little time for recreation of any kind. The treadmill of duty seemed to him ever turning, and, as he aptly writes, he was "forced to keep step with its movements."

Doctor Plaster, in party affiliations, is a Democrat, and though not connected himself with any denomination, he has a preference for the Episcopal church to which his wife and children belong. He was for years a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Bluemont, and has held, at one time or another, all the offices in said lodge. Doctor Plaster is fond of reading, and before studying medicine, he read everything in reach, being especially interested in history. Since his profession became so

preoccupying, his reading has been largely confined to works on medicine. From his large experience in life, extending over eighty years, he offers this advice for the benefit of the young: "Truthfulness, honesty, temperance and industry, I regard as the cardinal means of true success. The practice of these may not lead to great riches or renown, but will, at the end of life, leave few regrets or disappointments." On June 17, 1873, Doctor Plaster married Sallie Meade Taliaferro, daughter of Colonel James Monroe Taliaferro, of "Hagley," King George county, Virginia, and nine children have been born to them, of whom eight are now (1906) living.

His address is Bluemont, Loudoun County, Virginia.

HENRY STIER POLE

POLE, HENRY STIER, M. D., physician and specialist, was born February 23, 1847, in Hookstown, Baltimore county, Maryland. His father, William Pole, was a member of the Maryland state legislature; his mother, Emily (Stier) Pole, was a good woman and left a marked impression for good upon his character and life. The Pole family of England, from which he is descended, is an old and honorable one; his first American ancestor, John Pole, came from England and settled in Maryland, near Hagerstown, date uncertain.

Dr. Pole had many struggles and difficulties to go through to get his education, but he doggedly persisted and succeeded, despite the fact that his health was more or less bad until he was twenty-five. He chose his profession solely because of his love of a physician's work; and that he acquired the necessary education in spite of many obstacles, was doubtless largely owing to his belief in doing what duty requires as though this day were the last; in finishing well what one has undertaken; in regarding one's occupation as the most honorable; in never intentionally wounding the feelings of another, and in never allowing an intentional affront to pass unnoticed. Most of his education, from primary and preparatory public and private schools to university work, was acquired between working hours, as from the age of fourteen, when he moved from the country to Baltimore, he was compelled to earn his living. Yet, so great was his energy and determination, that at the age of eighteen, he entered Washington university, Baltimore, Maryland, as a medical student; he remained there during 1865-66, but was compelled by circumstances to leave before graduating. Through hard private study he was qualified to practice medicine, and did practice, in Virginia, among those too poor to pay a physician, years before he had a diploma, for love of it and of suffering humanity. In 1867, he located at Hot Springs, Bath county, Virginia, which has since been his home.

In 1880, he completed his medical studies, at the College of

Yours Truly
H. S. Pole

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Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, graduating M. D., and since that time he has been resident physician at the Hot Springs, where he has treated many thousand patients, and acquired extensive reputation as a specialist in gout, rheumatism, and kindred diseases. Ten years ago, one of his sons, Dr. Edgar A. Pole, became his assistant. His profession is everything to him; in it he finds all that other men get out of all forms of sport and recreation. He has never listened for a moment to any proposition that would bring interests outside of his profession into his life; he consented to accept the position of health officer of Bath county, because its duties were in line with his profession.

He is very independent in disposition; prefers to do his own thinking and form his own opinions on all subjects. He is not affiliated with any political party, but votes as he thinks best after considering the issues and the candidates; he attends the Protestant Episcopal church, but belongs to none; his creed, as stated by himself, is: "I believe in God and Jesus Christ, and in doing my duty to man and my country." As to the man, he has been well described by a man of prominence, who made his acquaintance during a sojourn at the Hot Springs: "He is an affable gentleman of the Virginia type, finely educated, and is one of the most entertaining conversationalists I ever met." A well-known New England physician and writer, wrote, in a medical publication, of Dr. Pole as a specialist: "His study of these diseases has developed a fund of information and a skill in their treatment which I believe is possessed by no other man in the United States." He is a member of the American Medical association; Virginia Medical society, and of the Tri-State Medical society of Virginia and the Carolinas.

He married September 15, 1869, Mary Emma Beard. Ten children, five sons and five daughters, have been born to them, of whom nine, five sons and four daughters, are now (1906) living.

His address is Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia.

WALTER A. POST

POST, WALTER A., civil engineer, business manager, financier, was born in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, January 7, 1857, son of Thomas and Frances Angeline Post. He is of English lineage and his first American ancestor was Lieutenant Richard Post, who at one time served in the British navy, but subsequently settled at Cape Cod in 1640. His father was a steamboat captain of marked honesty of character and persevering nature, whose best efforts were devoted to the rearing and educating of his large family.

Walter's youth was passed amid village surroundings, and, notwithstanding his delicate physical condition, he was fond of study and boyish investigations. He attended public and private schools, up to the age of fifteen, when he was obliged to leave school and begin work on account of the expense resulting from much sickness in his father's family. He, accordingly, in 1872, became clerk in a store in the city of Albany, New York.

His first desire was to study medicine, and with this in view, he placed himself under a private tutor for the purpose of fitting for college. Additional sickness and several deaths in his immediate family interrupted this plan, and he was obliged to abandon all hope of a college education. Nothing daunted, however, he determined to secure a better education than he then possessed, and continued to study by himself.

In this way, he drifted along for a few years, without a definite aim, during which time he developed a deep interest in the study of astronomy, and had learned much of the mathematics of that science. It was a short step to the study of physics, and under the advice and stimulus of some friends, who were civil and mechanical engineers, he turned in earnest to the study of engineering, without thought, however, of making it his life work.

In November, 1880, he came to Virginia to take executive charge of some contracts for the construction of terminal

Sincerely yours
W. A. Post

improvements for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway company, at Newport News, under his brother-in-law, J. Eugene White. In this capacity his tastes for engineering had fine opportunity for practical development, and from this time forward he was identified, in some capacity, with almost everything pertaining to the expansion of Newport News.

In June, 1890, he was appointed civil engineer of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, and in that capacity had much to do with the design and construction of the plant of that company, which at that time was just coming into being. During the same period—1890 to 1898—he held the position of engineer for the Old Dominion Land company, and his map of the " City of Newport News " made for that company, was the one mentioned in the charter of the city, when that instrument was granted.

The experience gained in designing, laying out and constructing the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company gave Mr. Post an unusual familiarity with much of the detail of that company's business; and when a vacancy occurred on April 1, 1898, the position of general superintendent was offered to and accepted by him. The title of the position was changed, on January 1, 1905, to that of general manager. Since his full control of the works, beginning in 1898, the business of the company has been quadrupled, and its conduct has met with unqualified acceptance by its owners.

From 1897 to the present time (1906) Mr. Post has been president of the First National bank of Newport News; from May, 1899, he has been president of the Citizens' Railway, Light and Power company; and is also vice-president of the Security, Trust and Savings bank, of the same place. He served as first mayor of Newport News, as provided in the charter of the city, was elected for a second term, and declined the nomination for a third term. In both local and national politics, he has always been a conservative Democrat.

He is a member of the American society of Civil Engineers; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of England; member of the Council, American society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; member of the Astronomical society of the Pacific;

member of the Virginia club of Norfolk; and associate of the Society of Naval Engineers.

Mr. Post's philosophy of success is largely that which has been evolved out of his own wide and diverse experience. "Patience, self-respect, self-content, close observation, careful investigation as to the principles involved in any problem or vocation, willingness to work hard, determination to succeed," has been to him a living creed as well as a homily of advice to the young men of the time.

On September 26, 1878, Mr. Post married Ada Frances, daughter of the late George and Eleanor White, of New York.

His address is 5600 Huntingdon Avenue, Newport News, Virginia.

Sincerely Yours
W. O. Preston

DAVID ALEXANDER PRESTON

PRESTON, DAVID ALEXANDER, deputy clerk of the United States District and Circuit courts of Abingdon, Virginia, was born in the town of Abingdon, December 29, 1869. He is the son of Samuel A. Preston, whose birthplace was Londonderry, Ireland, and of Mary Cummings Parrott Preston, his wife, thus being of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Preston's father was a merchant of Abingdon, noted far and near for his courtesy, as well as for his scrupulous honesty. His mother, who devoted herself to her children, exercised a great and good influence over her son, both during his childhood and his subsequent life. After a healthy childhood, spent chiefly in the sports and schools of a small country town, he took up the burden of life at the early age of seventeen, by acting as runner in the Exchange and Deposit bank of Abingdon, his desire to help his mother and sisters acting as a spur to his ambition. It is to this early start that he attributes the success of his life.

From October, 1886, to August, 1893, a space of nearly seven years, he remained with the Exchange and Deposit bank; and in August, 1896, he engaged in other business. He was deputy clerk to the United States District and Circuit courts of Abingdon, Virginia, from August, 1896, to July, 1905; deputy of the county of Washington, Virginia, from July, 1899, to January, 1905, and treasurer of the town of Abingdon, from November, 1894, to January, 1905. He still (1906) retains the position of deputy clerk to the United States Circuit and District courts of the Western District of Virginia, at Abingdon.

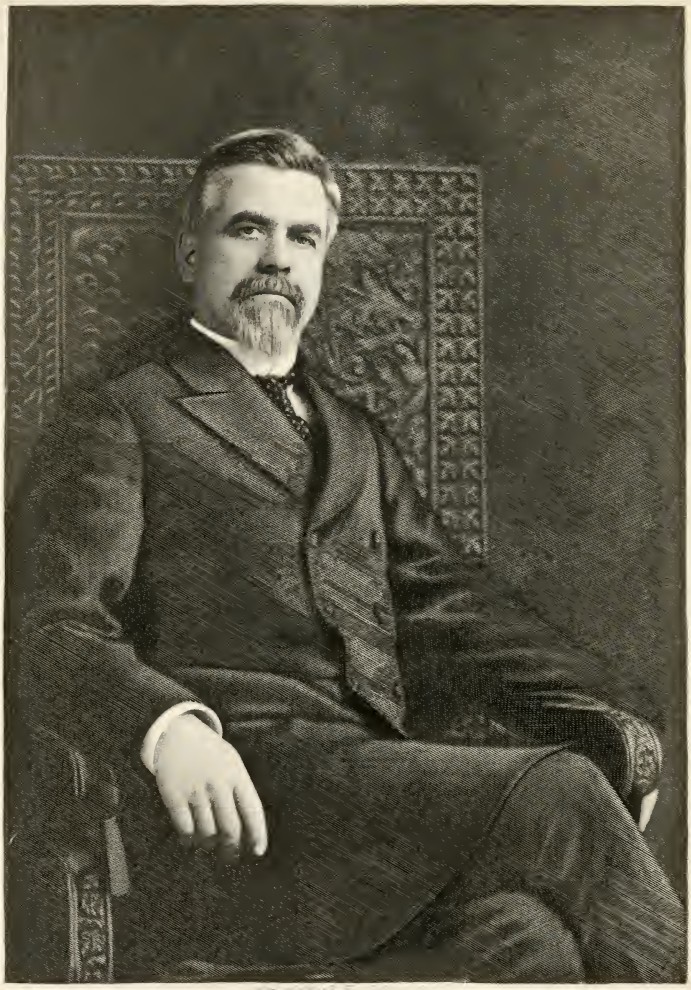
Mr. Preston is a member of the local chapter of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is the treasurer, and of the Woodmen of the World, and the Elks. In politics he is a Democrat; in religious preference, a Presbyterian. His favorite mode of relaxation is riding and driving.

In response to a question as to the principles, methods and habits which he believes contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life, and most help young people to

attain true success, Mr. Preston says: "First, honesty in all things; second, temperance; third, close personal attention to every employment undertaken; and fourth, promptness in business and all other engagements, no matter how small."

On November 10, 1892, Mr. Preston married Mary Louise Fowler, daughter of Hon. I. C. Fowler, who was speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia, 1881-82. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Abingdon, Virginia.



Yours Truly,
J. M. Quarles

JULIAN MINOR QUARLES

QUARLES, JULIAN MINOR, school-teacher, lawyer, judge, congressman, and a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901-2, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, September 25, 1848; and was the youngest son of Peter Quarles of that county, who was a school teacher in his early life, and later a planter, and who served in the United States army in the War of 1812. Peter Quarles died while his son Julian was very young; but the youth's mother, Mary E. Waddy, of Scotch descent, was a woman of great energy and force; and to her influence upon his career Judge Quarles attributes much in the formation of his character and the development of his tastes and inclinations.

On his father's side, Judge Quarles is of English descent, being descended from John Quarles, who was a charter member of the Virginia company of 1609. His Quarles ancestors came to the colony at a very early date. Among his colonial progenitors was Edward Nelson, a sea-captain from the county of Essex, England, who came to Virginia in 1718 and settled in Hanover county.

Like most Virginia country boys of his day, Julian Quarles was fond of hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports; but, owing to then existing conditions, he was little able to indulge this taste. Four years of his youth passed in the tremendous period of the War between the States; and the fact that he had three brothers in the Army of Northern Virginia, and three other brothers in the Confederate army of the West, served to impress indelibly upon his mind and memory the events of that transcendent struggle. One of these brothers, N. F. Quarles, who was killed in action on the third day of the second battle of Manassas, had especially distinguished himself in the battle of Cedar Run, August 9, 1862, by capturing, alone, nineteen prisoners and three flags; in recognition of which General "Stonewall" Jackson presented him with an officer's sword, now in the possession of his family.

Not old enough to enter the army, Judge Quarles nevertheless frequently visited the camps to see his brothers and friends; and, when the enemy made raids into the section of the country in which he was attending school, he left home and accompanied the Confederate forces. While hardly ever, during that period, out of the sound of cannon, and living in the midst of excitement and uncertainty as to results, he yet devoted himself assiduously to his studies, to which his natural tastes inclined him; and at the close of the war, he was well advanced in them for one of his age. He attended the Pine Hill academy, a school conducted in Louisa county by Captain John Richardson, and afterwards was a pupil at Aspen Hill academy in the same county, under C. J. Kemper and J. M. Harris. Having lost all of his property by the result of the Civil war, while a youth, he was left without means and had a hard struggle to complete his education. Having taught school for several years, in 1872, he entered the academic department of the University of Virginia. In 1873-1874, he studied law in the law department of the university; and settling in Staunton, Virginia, in September, 1874, began the practice of his profession. There he has resided and practiced law continuously ever since, except for a period of about two years that he spent in the northwest.

Judge Quarles has been a master commissioner in chancery of the court of hustings for the city of Staunton; a member of the board of directors of the Western State hospital of Virginia; a judge of the county court of Augusta county, Virginia; a master commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of Augusta county; and a member of the board of trustees of the Mary Baldwin seminary of Staunton. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar. Judge Quarles was nominated and elected by the Democratic party to the fifty-sixth Congress of the United States from the tenth congressional district of Virginia, and, during his service as congressman, attracted the attention of the country by the introduction of his resolution of sympathy with the Boers in their struggle for constitutional liberty in South Africa; and by the ability of his speeches on the floor of the house of representatives, especially those on the bill to regulate trade with Porto Rico, and on the urgent deficiency

appropriation bill, in which he advocated establishing and increasing the efficiency of the rural free delivery system.

Judge Quarles and Mr. A. C. Braxton of Staunton, were the two delegates from Augusta county and the city of Staunton in the Virginia state constitutional convention, which sat in the city of Richmond in 1901-1902, and made the present constitution of the commonwealth. His argument in the convention against the administration of an oath to its members was among the strongest speeches made in that body; and he was also prominent in the debates on the judiciary ordinance, in which he strongly favored the election of the state judges by the people and the retention of the jury system as then existing, and on other important ordinances before the convention.

On October 19, 1876, Judge Quarles married Cornelia Stout, of New Hope, Augusta county, whom he survives.

His address is Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia.

WILLIAM A. RINEHART

RINEHART, WILLIAM A., was born in Botetourt county, April 5, 1846, and his parents were John and Mary Jane Rinehart. His father was a farmer of character and integrity, who held the office of justice of the peace for twenty years. His grandfather, Aaron Rinehart, came from Germany and located near Fincastle in Botetourt county, Virginia, about 1753. William A. Rinehart was reared on a farm, and enjoyed excellent health. His tasks were those of the average country lad, and he had the usual experiences of farm work. He acquired a limited education at the country schools because of the War between the States, which broke out when he was only sixteen years of age. Mr. Rinehart served three years in Company C, 2nd Virginia cavalry, in the Confederate army, and after engaging in many battles was, at Gettysburg, disabled in his arm by a severe wound.

The following is quoted from a letter written to Mr. Rinehart by Gen. Thomas T. Munford, (commander of Wickham's old brigade) under date of November 8, 1905, from Lynchburg, Virginia: "My dear Rinehart: I have been making enquiries as to your location—wishing to write to you. I have been working at a paper which I wish to publish in pamphlet form as a matter of love for my old comrades who served with me in the Confederate war. My object is to do justice to some of the men who so nobly exemplified their work by their deed, and I always felt that you were second to no soldier in the command."

After the war, being unable to perform physical labor, he engaged for five years in the lumber business and spent seven years more superintending railroad work. In 1880 he became a railroad contractor, and has pursued this line of work ever since. He is now president of the Rinehart and Dennis company, one of the largest railroad contracting firms in the South, with offices in the Colorado building, Washington, District of Columbia. He is also vice-president of the First National bank, at Covington, Virginia, which is a very successful institution. Nor has Mr.

Yours truly
W. A. Pinkham

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Rinehart been forgetful of his political duties. He is a Democrat, who has never changed his views, and during the session of 1896-97 he represented the counties of Alleghany, Bath and Highland in the Virginia legislature.

He is a Mason, who has taken much interest in the fraternity, and attained the dignity of a Shriner.

Various references to his military career occur in H. B. McClelland's Work "The Campaign of Stuart's Cavalry."

In religion, Mr. Rinehart is affiliated with the Baptist church, and is much respected for his Christian character.

On December 20, 1867, he married Mary Lewis Lipes, and nine children have been born to them, of whom four survive at the present writing.

His address is Covington, Alleghany County, Virginia.

JOHN FRANKLIN RIXEY

RIXEY, JOHN FRANKLIN, lawyer, farmer, legislator, member of the lower house of congress from the eighth Virginia district, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, on August 1, 1854, son of Presley M. and Mary H. (Jones) Rixey. His father's estate suffered almost total ruination from the ravages of the Civil war, and, early in life, he was obliged to face the necessity of largely providing by independent effort for both his education and for the earlier years of his professional career. After attending the public schools, and some time spent at Bethel academy, he entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in law. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and first engaged in practice at Culpeper. From 1879 to 1891 he served as commonwealth's attorney for Culpeper county, and meanwhile forged to the front as an able, skilled and resourceful lawyer. In 1896, the Democratic party made him its candidate for congress from the eighth Virginia district, and he was thereupon elected to the fifty-fifth Congress. He was reëlected to the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth Congresses, embracing a period of public service in the lower house extending over ten years, and in 1906 was elected to the sixtieth Congress. During the session of the fifty-seventh Congress, he advocated the admission of Confederate as well as Union soldiers to all soldiers' and sailors' homes and other public institutions maintained by the government, as well as Federal aid to state homes maintained for Confederates to the same extent as is practiced for state homes maintained for Union soldiers. In the present congress he is a prominent member of the committee on naval affairs. During the sessions of congress, he delivered a number of well considered speeches chiefly on our colonial policy and questions growing out of it. Among these were his deliverances on the "Bankruptcy Bill;" the "Financial Bill;" "Proposed annexation of Hawaii;" "Against the Unnecessary Great Increase in Military Expenditures;" and on the "War Tariff"—all of which were published for general circulation.

He was married on November 30, 1881, to Ellie, daughter of Hon. James and Fanny Barbour, of Culpeper, Virginia.

Mr. Rixey's address is Brandy Station, Culpeper County, Virginia.

WILLIAM GORDON ROBERTSON

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM GORDON, was born in Charlottesville, February 12, 1856, and his parents were William J. Robertson and Hannah Gordon. His father was descended from Rev. John Robertson, of Scotland, and was one of the most eminent lawyers of his day. He was born in 1817, graduated as Bachelor of Law at the University of Virginia in 1841, practiced law and served as judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia from 1857-1865. His marked characteristics were integrity, justice, keen analytical power, and all that goes to make a great lawyer. On the other hand, William Gordon Robertson's mother was descended from John Gordon, a Scotch merchant of Newberry, County Down, Ireland, who came to Virginia with his brother James about 1738. They were enterprising and industrious, and became wealthy and influential in Lancaster county, where they resided. About 1759, John Gordon married Lucy, daughter of Colonel Armistead and Hannah Harrison Churchill, and their son James was born about a year later. He lived at Germanna in Orange county, married his cousin Elizabeth Gordon, and served in the state convention of 1788, and died in 1799. His son, William Fitzhugh Gordon, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born January 13, 1787, and died August 28, 1858. He had a long public career, was a rigid disciple of the States Right school, and an inflexible champion of the rights of the South. On this account, when General Andrew Jackson announced the consolidating principles of his administration, Mr. Gordon, who had been a Crawford Democrat, joined the coalition formed in 1834 known as the Whig party. But not many years later, suspecting the designs of the Whigs, he renewed his connection with the Democratic party. He served only one term in congress, but that sufficed to give him a historic name, for he had the honor of proposing the sub-treasury system, which was finally adopted by the Democratic party. He is generally referred to as General Gordon, for at his death he held the commission of major-general of the Virginia

militia. His daughter, Hannah, born September 21, 1817, married August 16, 1843, Judge Robertson and died in 1861.

William Gordon Robertson, the son of this noble couple, united ancestral talent with high moral purpose, strong will power, and high ideals. He first attended the excellent academy conducted by Major Horace W. Jones, in Charlottesville, and then matriculated at the University of Virginia. He spent five years in the academic course and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The sixth year of his stay, 1878-1879, he devoted to the study of the law, and at the end of that time was given the degree of Bachelor of Law. But after all, only a small part of his education was received at school and at college. Mr. Robertson was from his earliest days an omnivorous reader of all sorts of books, and though it is difficult to say which book influenced him the most, perhaps the writings of Carlyle gave more direction to his thoughts than any other thing. His early life was spent in the town of Charlottesville, the Athens of Virginia. Under such influence of descent and environment, Mr. Robertson acquired an extensive culture, which he improved by private study and coming in contact with the leaders of the Virginia bar. "The blood of my honored father in my veins, was, if anything was," he says, the source of his first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life. He began the practice of law in Richmond in October, 1879, but after a year moved to Roanoke, then in its infancy, where he was made corporation judge in 1884, and held the position for eight years. In this position Mr. Robertson had a fine opportunity for exhibiting his great legal powers, which speedily insured him the high respect of everybody. Accordingly, he was, in 1892, made one of the counsel for the Norfolk and Western railroad, and, in 1901, the people of Roanoke selected him for the highest honor which it had fallen to the lot of the Virginia people in recent years to bestow; namely, membership in the convention called to amend the state constitution. In this body, Judge Robertson pursued a very original and conservative part, and was generally found in opposition to the views of the majority. In some cases he was able to make a few but important amendments. In supporting his opinions, Judge

Robertson was logical, witty, and at times eloquent, and he bore always the reputation of being one of the popular members of the convention.

He is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of the University of Virginia, of the American Bar association, and of the Roanoke City Bar association.

He is a Democrat, but by no means a partisan, and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He married November 2, 1882, Nanny Anthony Breckenridge, and they have seven children: Julia B., William J., Peachy G., William Gordon, Jr., George M., Anne A., and Sarah B. Robertson.

His postoffice address is Roanoke, Virginia.

JOHN FRANKLIN RYAN

RYAN, JOHN FRANKLIN, farmer and grazier, and formerly speaker of the house of delegates of Virginia, was born in the village of Loudoun, in the county of Loudoun, Virginia, November 9, 1848. He was a son of William T. and Margaret A. (McFarland) Ryan.

William T. Ryan was born in Ireland. He obtained a classical education and inherited considerable property. After losing his property in speculation he became a teacher, but later in life he engaged in mercantile affairs. His wife was a daughter of James McFarland, who was of Scotch descent. She exerted a fine moral influence over her son, who acknowledges his deep indebtedness to her.

John F. Ryan was reared in the country and was accustomed to more or less of the sports and pastimes of the average Virginia country lad. He was not, however, required to perform any manual toil. His education was, at first, in the private schools of the neighborhood, and later in boarding schools—the best that were to be found during the later years of the War between the States, and during the years immediately following the close of that great struggle. Amongst all the books he has read and the special lines of study he has pursued, he assigns to the place of first importance, in respect to their influence upon his character and life, the Bible, Shakespeare, and history.

Mr. Ryan was long conspicuous as a member of the Virginia legislature, having represented his county of Loudoun in the house of delegates during eleven terms. He accepted office reluctantly at the outset. He honestly endeavored, nevertheless, to be faithful in measuring up to its responsibilities. His manner in meeting the responsibilities of his office so pleased his constituents in Loudoun that they returned him time after time to the house; and so pleased his fellow-legislators, that they voiced their admiration in electing him five times to the office of speaker. His general faithfulness, his engaging presence, his breadth of mind and his generosity of spirit, his executive

abilities, his justice, firmness, tact and popularity, have vindicated to the public mind these repeated elections to the speakership.

He was prominently mentioned as a suitable representative of Loudoun in the last Constitutional convention of Virginia. He declined to become a candidate for this honor, however. possibly, as has been supposed, because he was at the time already holding office. His friends, who are many, and to be found in every portion of the state, have named him as one of the possible future governors of Virginia. He is a Democrat, and a stalwart in his allegiance to the principles of the party.

He has never married. He has been content, notwithstanding, with a simple form of life.

To young Americans, looking forth with mingled eagerness and timidity on the battle of life, he says, " Be honest, be industrious, be sober, be truthful, and success will follow."

His postoffice address is Arcola, Loudoun County, Virginia.

Very truly yours
W. W. Sale

WILLIAM WILSON SALE

SALE, WILLIAM WILSON, was born at Fairfield, Rockbridge county, Virginia, September 30, 1870, and his parents were William M. Sale and Sarah Estaline Templeton. By profession his father was a prominent planter, and before the war one of the largest slave holders in the valley of Virginia. Though never a candidate for public office, his marked characteristics were strict integrity, keen sense of justice and the broadest sort of charity. On the maternal side, Mr. Sale is the grandson of John Templeton, of Scotch-Irish extraction, distinguished during his day as an agriculturist. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and took part in all the work thereon, which was an experience valuable especially, because it taught him the necessity of determined labor. His early education was obtained at the public and private schools of Rockbridge county, and he studied also under his mother's direction; and Colonel Sale says that he thinks the influence of his mother and reading the biographies of successful men were what determined him to make life a success if possible. At eighteen years of age he accepted the position of clerk in a general store, but soon gave up the work for further study. In 1891, he went to Washington and Lee university and spent two sessions studying law, graduating in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

During the fall of the same year he settled in Norfolk and began the active practice of his chosen profession. He formed a partnership with W. A. Ross, Esq., under the firm name of Ross and Sale, and this partnership existed until 1895, after which he practiced alone until he formed a new partnership in Norfolk with Tyler and Mann. With a determination characteristic of the man, he soon succeeded in attracting attention, and the proportions of his practice rapidly increased. He made a specialty of corporation and chancery practice, and soon became an attorney for the National Building association and the Guarantee Building and Loan association, of Baltimore. He is at present vice-president of the Southern Shorthand and Busi-

ness university, of Norfolk, possibly the largest in the South, having filled the position of lecturer on commercial law in this institution for three years. He is also local counsel for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company, and indeed, for all the long distance lines leading into Norfolk; general counsel for the Seaboard bank newly incorporated and for the Lafayette Anne corporation, in which company he also holds the position of vice-president; and finally general counsel for the West Highland Park Land company and the West Park View corporation, of Portsmouth, Virginia.

While thus making for himself a name in legal and business matters, Mr. Sale has also been prominent in military circles. He was for several years secretary and treasurer of the Lee Rifles, and an active member of Company H, 4th Virginia volunteers, and in 1898 he was appointed by Governor J. Hoge Tyler a member of his military staff, with the rank of colonel.

In his political principles, Mr. Sale is a Democrat, who has repeatedly received evidences of the popular esteem. He has served as a member of the Democratic city executive committee, and as vice-president of the third ward Democratic club. In 1900, he was elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Kansas City from the second congressional district, and at the state convention of the Democratic party held in 1904, he was elected a member of the Democratic convention of this district and also a member of the state central committee of the party. In 1901, he was elected to the state senate, and, in 1905, was honored again with this position. In this body he has been among the youngest members, but has been always found efficient and useful. On March 22, 1906, Mr. Sale was appointed, by Governor Swanson, a member of the Virginia commission to the Jamestown Exposition. In various ways he has been active in promoting that great enterprise, having introduced the bill for a charter and prompted all other legislation necessary to its success.

In his social life Colonel Sale has been active in various orders and societies. While at college, he joined the Kappa Alpha society, and has become since a member of the Elks, Eagles, Maccabees, and Pythians. He is also a member of the

Senior German club, Southern Pleasure club, at Ocean View; and the Military club. In his religious affiliation, Mr. Sale is a Presbyterian.

He has given special attention to athletics and has been greatly benefited by several years' use of Checkley's system. The forms of outdoor exercise preferred for the most part are walking and horseback riding, which he finds very beneficial.

In answer to the question whether he had anything to say respecting the lesson to be drawn from any "partial failures" he may have met with in life, Colonel Sale writes: "Every successful life has its partial failures, but, as Tennyson says, 'Men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things.'" To the question whether he would not give some useful advice to the youth which might serve to help them to attain true success in life, he replies: "Let them study the lives of the marvelous men who fought for liberty in the Revolution and laid the foundations of our unique country, and live up to their example as almost a religion. Do not remove the ancient landmarks—that is true Democracy."

Colonel Sale has never married.

His present address is 33 Lowenburg Building, Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

OLIVER JACKSON SANDS

SANDS, OLIVER JACKSON, banker, was born at Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia, December 14, 1870. His parents were Joseph Evans and Mary Virginia (Eyster) Sands—the latter a daughter of Doctor William Eyster, a prominent physician of Fairmont, West Virginia. His father is cashier of the First National bank of Fairmont, and has been prominent in the work of developing the coal and other material interests of the Monongahela valley; he is a high-minded man, successful in business, and always ready to give a helping hand to all deserving men who seek his advice or assistance.

The earliest ancestor of the family in this country is supposed to have been a son of Archbishop Sandys and to have come from England to Long Island, New York, in early colonial times. It is probable that the next generation changed the spelling of the name to Sands. One of the family removed from Long Island to Annapolis, Maryland, where, about the year 1700, he built or purchased a house which is now (1906) standing and is owned by one of his descendants. John Sands, also of Annapolis, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, rendered efficient service in the Revolutionary war.

In childhood and youth, the time of Oliver Sands was divided between the village and the country, and during his school vacations he worked on a farm. He attended the neighborhood schools, and then for a while studied at the State Normal school, at Fairmont; but he was so anxious to enter active business, for which he had a strong inclination, that he did not take the full course, and, consequently, was not graduated. In the latter part of his school life, he helped pay his way by serving as an errand boy when he had the opportunity to do so. Mr. Sands began the active work of life in 1884, when he was only fourteen years of age, as a clerk in the Farmers bank of Fairmont. Four years later, he became paymaster and secretary to the chief engineer and president of the Monongahela River and West Virginia and Pittsburgh railroads. In 1891, he became assistant cashier of

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Peter J. Sands

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the First National bank of Fairmont, and in 1896 he was appointed National bank examiner for the District of Columbia and the state of Virginia. In 1899, he located in Richmond, Virginia, where he organized the American National bank, of which he has been president ever since. He has also been a director in various business corporations in West Virginia and Virginia. He was president of the Virginia Bankers association, 1902-03, and is now (1906) president of the Bank of Commerce and Trusts of Richmond, and treasurer of the Jefferson Realty corporation, the Virginia State Fair association, and the Young Men's Christian association, of Richmond.

In estimating the strength of various specified influences upon his success in life, Mr. Sands places that of home first, that of contact with men in active life second, and that of private study third in importance. The choice of his life-work was principally determined by environment.

Among the prominent orders to which he belongs are the Masons, Knights Templar, and Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Westmoreland, Hermitage, and the Deep Run Hunt clubs, all of Richmond. He finds his principal relaxation in horseback riding.

In politics he was for many years a pronounced Democrat, but since the free coinage of silver became an issue, he has been an independent voter. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he has for years held the offices of vestryman and superintendent of Sunday schools.

In reply to a request for suggestions regarding the principles, methods, and habits, which, in his opinion, will contribute to the strengthening of sound ideals and be most helpful to young people in their efforts to attain success in life, he says: "A strict adherence to Christian principles, inculcated by example and precept of parents from earliest age. A boy should be told by his parents early all the mysteries of his being, and *taught* his duty towards God and his duty towards his neighbor."

The story of this life has a moral for all of its readers. The success of Mr. Sands is conclusive evidence that one may, by persistent and well-directed effort, and an unblemished character, win his way to an honorable position and become not only one

of the leading men of his city, but also a man who is known and honored throughout his state.

To every one with whom he comes in contact, the manner of Mr. Sands is alike pleasing and assuring; and his sympathetic greeting at once inspires confidence in those who seek his aid or advice.

December 30, 1890, Mr. Sands was married to Lucile Robinson. They have had three children, one of whom, Oliver Jackson, born in 1905, survives.

Mr. Sands' address is 2004 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.

CAMPBELL SLEMP

SLEMP, CAMPBELL, farmer, stockman, real estate operator, member of congress from the ninth Virginia district, was born on a farm in Turkey Cove, Lee county, Virginia, on December 2, 1839, son of Sebastian Slemp and Margaret (Reasor) Slemp. He is descended from German ancestors who several generations ago settled first in Accomac county, Virginia, and later took up their abode in Wythe county, in the same state. His father was a farmer of sterling qualities, great energy and fine business instincts, who served his county as sheriff, and represented his district for several terms in the Virginia legislature.

A rugged, country lad, Campbell was early trained to habits of industry and application. He attended school in the winter, worked on his father's farm during the summer months, and finally entered Emory and Henry college, Virginia, where he remained until within a few months of graduation, when he was compelled to retire on account of his father's death, in 1859. After a short career as a teacher, he joined the Confederate army, in 1861, as captain of company A, 21st Virginia battalion, and served throughout the War between the States. During his period of service, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of his battalion, and later was promoted to colonel of the 64th Virginia regiment, composed of infantry and cavalry, and was mustered out of service with that rank.

After the war, he engaged in farming, subsequently became a large dealer in live stock, and latterly operated extensively in coal and timber lands. From 1880 to 1884, he served in the Virginia house of delegates; in 1890, was superintendent of the State census; and, in 1902, and again, in 1904, was elected to the United States house of representatives on the Republican ticket. He was a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket, in 1888; was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Virginia, on the ticket with General William Mahone, in 1889; and presidential elector on the McKinley ticket, in 1896. In the present congress

he is a member of the committees on the District of Columbia, and on expenditures in the War department.

Although a strong partisan, Colonel Slemp has represented his district in congress with both ability and zeal, alike creditable to his party and to his state. He is a typical example of the intelligent business man in politics. His pronounced views on the benefits of a protective tariff induced him, in 1884, to renounce his allegiance to the Democratic party and to affiliate with the Republican party, in whose services he has evinced many of the qualities of a sagacious and capable leader. As a progressive business man, a friend of education and religion, a high-minded citizen, alert to the best interests of his community, Colonel Slemp stands deservedly high. He is a member of the Masonic order and an active participant in the work of the church.

In 1864, he married Miss Nannie B. Cawood, of Owsley county, Kentucky. To their union seven children have been born, four of whom are now living.

His address is Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

Very sincerely
H. H. Smith Jr.

HENRY MARSTON SMITH

SMITH, HENRY MARSTON, lawyer, was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 19, 1859. His father was Hiram Moore Smith, a successful manufacturer of agricultural implements and tobacco machinery in Richmond; and his mother was Elizabeth Ames.

Both his father and mother were of English descent, and were natives of the town of Springfield, Vermont. His father's great-grandfather was Nathan Smith, who was living in Shirley, Massachusetts, in 1730. A son of this Nathan was Sylvanus Smith, who was a captain in the American army in the Revolutionary war, and later a member of the Massachusetts society of the Cincinnati; and he was the grandfather of Hiram Moore Smith. It is worthy of record that five of the sons of Nathan Smith, of Shirley, Massachusetts, including Captain Sylvanus Smith, volunteered on behalf of the colonists in April, 1775, at the first alarm of war, and served until the struggle closed with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Mr. Smith's mother belonged to the prominent Ames family of Massachusetts. His father, Hiram Moore Smith, came to Richmond, Virginia, from Springfield, Vermont, in 1829, and became prominent in the agricultural life of the South, not only on account of his successful manufacturing enterprises, by which he supplied the farmers with machinery for the planting and harvesting of their crops, but also by his ingenuity and skill as an inventor. During the War between the States, Mr. Hiram M. Smith's invention of machinery for the production of spades and shovels, which were necessary for the erection of earthworks and fortifications, proved of almost inestimable benefit to the Southern army.

Mr. Henry Marston Smith's early life was spent in Richmond, where he was educated in the University school conducted by Mr. Thomas H. Norwood. From the University school, he went to the Virginia Polytechnic institute at Blacksburg, from which he was graduated in 1877. After studying for a year at Richmond college, he entered the law department of the Univer-

sity of Virginia in the fall of 1879, and was graduated therefrom in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Following his graduation in law, Mr. Smith, in 1883, entered upon the practice of his profession in Richmond, where he has since pursued it with distinction and success. He filled for two terms the office of commonwealth's attorney of the city of Richmond, achieving in its administration a wide reputation for ability as a criminal lawyer and advocate.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat, alike consistent in the principles and practice of democracy, and has been a member of the State Democratic executive committee. He is a member of both the Virginia State Bar association and the Richmond Bar association, and of the board of visitors of his old college, the Virginia Polytechnic institute. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Mystic Shrine, and the Elks, and when at the University of Virginia, he belonged to the Kappa Sigma fraternity. By virtue of his descent from his Revolutionary ancestor, Captain Sylvanus Smith, Mr. H. M. Smith holds membership in the Massachusetts society of the Cincinnati.

November 7, 1883, Mr. Smith married Lucy Conway Gordon, daughter of the late James Gordon, of Richmond, who was a descendant of Colonel James Gordon, of Lancaster county, Virginia, emigrant from Newry, County Down, Ireland, about 1738 to the colony of Virginia; and whose second son, Nathaniel Gordon, grandfather of Mr. James Gordon, of Richmond, was the founder of the town of Gordonsville, in Orange county, Virginia. Mr. Smith has had three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are living (1906). His oldest son, Hiram Moore Smith, is a law student at the University of Virginia.

A sketch of Mr. Smith's life has appeared in the "History of the University of Virginia," edited by Messrs. Barringer, Garnett and Page, and published in 1904 from the press of the Lewis Publishing company, New York.

On account of the identity of his initials with those of his father, Mr. Smith has always signed himself "H. M. Smith, Jr." He is a member of the law firm of Smith, Moncure and Gordon, 1105 Bank Street, Richmond.

Mr. Smith's home address is Number 10 South Fifth Street, Richmond, Virginia.

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Yours very truly,

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WILLIAM BREERWOOD SMOOT

SMOOT, WILLIAM BREERWOOD, banker and president of the C. C. Smoot and Sons company, an extensive tanning business, which occupies an entire square of the city, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, January 1, 1858. His grandfather, C. C. Smoot, founded this business in 1820; and under him and his sons it prospered greatly and was extended by branch houses and tanneries in Rappahannock county, and at North Wilkesboro, North Carolina. The younger of C. C. Smoot's sons, the father of the present head of the firm, was John Bryan Smoot, a man of integrity, virtue, and diligence in all the relations of life, who was held in high respect by his fellow citizens as is evinced by the fact that he filled, among other places, the offices of mayor of Alexandria, president of the Mount Vernon Avenue association, and president of the Citizens National bank of Alexandria. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Anne Breerwood. She died when her son, William Breerwood Smoot, was but five years old.

His earliest known ancestor in America was William Smoot, of England, who settled first in Virginia and then in Maryland, where, in 1650, he signed the famous "Protestant Declaration." Mr. Smoot's great-grandfather, Rev. Charles Smoot, a graduate of William and Mary college, served in the Revolutionary war.

The childhood of Mr. Smoot was spent partly in the city, partly in the country. His special tastes and interests were for hunting, fishing, and horseback riding, and he led a healthy, outdoor life. At sixteen, having attended both the Bethel Military academy, of Fauquier county, Virginia, and the St. John's academy of Alexandria, he left school and went to work in his father's tanyard, where he filled every laborious position, in the fixed determination to master the business. At night, and in the intervals between his work, he read history, biography, and the standard authors of prose and poetry, in the earnest desire to improve his mind. On reaching the age of twenty-one, he was made a member of the firm of C. C. Smoot and Sons, having earned this promotion, most unusual for one so young, by

his steadfast devotion to his work. Mr. Smoot has held, at various times, the offices of president of the Washington Monument association of Alexandria, vice-president of the Mount Vernon Avenue association, vice-president of the Alexandria National bank, and president of C. C. Smoot and Sons company, Alexandria. He also has been one of the board of school trustees of Alexandria city, and is a member of Lodge number 758, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He holds the tenets of the Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

On October 13, 1886, he married Margaret LeCompte Cator.

Mr. Smoot's address is 804 Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Sincerely,
Ashton Stark

ASHTON STARKE

STARKE, ASHTON, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 19, 1849. His father, Patrick Henry Starke, was a prominent manufacturer of Richmond; his mother was Arabella Garland Clarke. Patrick Henry Starke's marked characteristics were moral courage, love of fair play, and conservatism. While not anxious to hold public office, he sometimes served his people in legislative capacities, and was once the president of what was then known as the city council.

Ashton Starke's first paternal American ancestor was John, who came from Scotland to Virginia about 1650; a land grant to him is of record under the year 1654. Ashton's grandfather, William Starke, was a colonel in the Mexican war, serving on the staff of General J. Pegram. William's father, John, was one of the committee of safety for Hanover county, appointed November 8, 1775. The Starkes were for a long time a prominent Hanover family, and, like many other such families, moved to Richmond, in the thirties, and helped to make that city one of the strongest financial centers in the country.

Ashton Starke was sent to good preparatory schools in Richmond, and later entered Richmond college, where he took both the academic and the law courses. While there, he came under the special influence of the late Dr. J. L. M. Curry, for many years one of the most prominent lecturers in Virginia. Mr. Starke served a full term as president of the Alumni association of his alma mater.

Mr. Starke belonged to the generation of young Virginians that grew up just after the War of the 60's. He felt that it was necessary to get to work as a "bread-winner" as soon as possible. Hence he accepted a position with his father in his large establishment for manufacturing agricultural implements. It was not long, however, before his independent spirit prompted him to strike out for himself and to hew out his fortune alone. Such men generally forge to the front; for years Ashton Starke has

been recognized as one of the potential business men of his city, and few persons in Richmond would undertake any work requiring active and public-spirited men without asking his coöperation. He is regarded as one of "the makers of Richmond," and a prominent newspaper has recently given him that title.

Says the "Times-Dispatch," of July 8, 1904:—"His signal strength as an organizer was shown as the president of the Virginia Exposition in 1888, the largest and most creditable thing of the kind ever held in this state. In 1889, Mr. Starke, under the instructions of the Chamber of Commerce, prepared a paper entitled 'Richmond's Needs,' which was ordered to be printed and thousands of copies distributed." He is a vigorous writer, and wields his pen with the courge of his convictions.

Mr. Starke has served a full term as president of the Commonwealth club, one of the most prominent social organizations in the state. He is a member of the Deep Run Hunt club, another social club of considerable importance, and a valued member of the directory of the Prison association of Virginia, with its boys' reformatory at Laurel, Virginia. Proud of his Revolutionary sires, he belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, and takes no little interest in that patriotic society.

Mr. Starke served his city with great fidelity in the general assembly. While a member of that body, he served very efficiently on the committee that made a report on the state debt, and gave the data and the facts upon which the settlement was afterwards made. In this way, he helped to relieve Virginia from the odium which had fallen upon her, in many quarters, on account of the threatened repudiation of a large part of her obligations.

In politics, Mr. Starke is a Democrat, but refuses to bend to any party lash. He does not promise to go blindfold to the polls and vote for any man or any measure that his party may dictate. He belongs to that large class of independent, thinking men who will stand by the Democratic party as long as it commands their respect and their confidence. He is a vigorous speaker before an audience, always commanding the confidence of his hearers, because he knows no such thing as hypocrisy. While a most intelligent citizen and well-informed on public matters, and still

a student, Mr. Starke regrets that he was not, in boyhood and youth, more definitely guided in his reading; he now appreciates "the vital necessity of youth being directed and controled in the matter of reading and study. Youth is not competent to elect its reading." These words are remarkable, coming from a man of business. They show a pedagogical grasp and acumen that would do credit to any distinguished teacher, and might well be embodied in the charter of an educational association.

Mr. Starke married Florine Dunlap, whose father's name is distinguished in the history of Georgia; a braver officer never led men.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

ORMOND STONE

STONE, ORMOND, astronomer and professor, was born in Pekin, Illinois, January 11, 1847, and is the son of Elijah and Sophia Stone. His father was a Methodist minister of the Illinois conference, a man of gentle manners, intellectual force, and deeply interested in the philanthropic movements of his day.

As a mere child, Ormond Stone showed a love for mathematics. At seven years of age he came upon a copy of a new arithmetic, and was much interested, reading it twice over, and working all the problems over twice in a period of six weeks. His father being stationed in Chicago, the boy attended the public schools at that city, graduating from the high school in 1867. During this period, he read mathematical books as most boys read Marryatt, Mayne Reid and Henty.

While young Stone was still in the high school, the Dearborn observatory was founded in connection with the old University of Chicago. When Professor Safford was put in charge of this observatory, young Stone soon made his acquaintance and shortly thereafter became his pupil; and thus began his career as an astronomer.

After graduating at the high school, Mr. Stone taught one year as tutor in Racine college, Wisconsin. Returning to Chicago, he entered the university, and subsequently took the degree of Master of Arts. Meanwhile he had been made assistant in the Washington observatory. In 1875, he was elected director of the Cincinnati observatory, over which he presided for seven years.

In 1882, Professor Stone was invited to the University of Virginia to take charge of the Leander McCormick observatory presented by the philanthropist McCormick. Here Professor Stone has lived and toiled for twenty-four years. Besides his scientific work as an astronomer, he has trained a large number of the other astronomers of the country. A part of his time, also, he devotes to the general educational interests of Virginia,

Very Sincerely Yours
Osmond Stone

being interested in every movement for the good of the schools, the colleges, and the universities. Nothing that tends to the uplift of his fellow-man is too humble to engage the sympathy and coöperation of Professor Stone. He is both scholar and philanthropist. He has a warm heart and broad sympathies.

Professor Stone is highly honored among his fellow astronomers. As chairman of a committee on standard time of the American association for the Advancement of Science, he aided in establishing the system of standard time now used in this country. From 1901 to 1905, he was a member of the board of visitors of the Naval observatory. He has acted as adviser in mathematics to the Carnegie institution, and chairman of the section of astrometry of the International Congress of Arts and Science. He has been a councilor of the Astronomical and Astrophysical society of America since its organization. He served as vice-president for 1888 of the American association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of the section of mathematics and astronomy. He is also vice-president of the State Teachers' association of Virginia.

Professor Stone is a member of various learned societies, among them the Astronomische Gesellschaft; the American Mathematical society; the Astronomical and Astrophysical society of America; the Circolo Mathematico di Pilermo; the Washington academy of Sciences; the Wisconsin academy of Sciences, and the American association for the Advancement of Science.

With his pen, also, Professor Stone aids the cause of scholarship. In 1884, he founded the "Annals of Mathematics," a journal of a very high order. He has edited the publications of the Cincinnati observatory and of the Leander McCormick observatory, and made scientific contributions to the principal astronomical journals.

What time has so busy a man for other things than study and research? Professor Stone takes time to be kind, to be charitable, to be brotherly. Northern men are frequently cold, but Professor Stone is warm-hearted and genial. Specialists are often especially for "number one," but Professor Stone's sympathies extend to all mankind. Any appeal for help gains his ear and meets a kind response.

"He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity."

May 31, 1871, Professor Stone married Catherine Flagler. They live at the Observatory, about a mile west of the rotunda of the University of Virginia.

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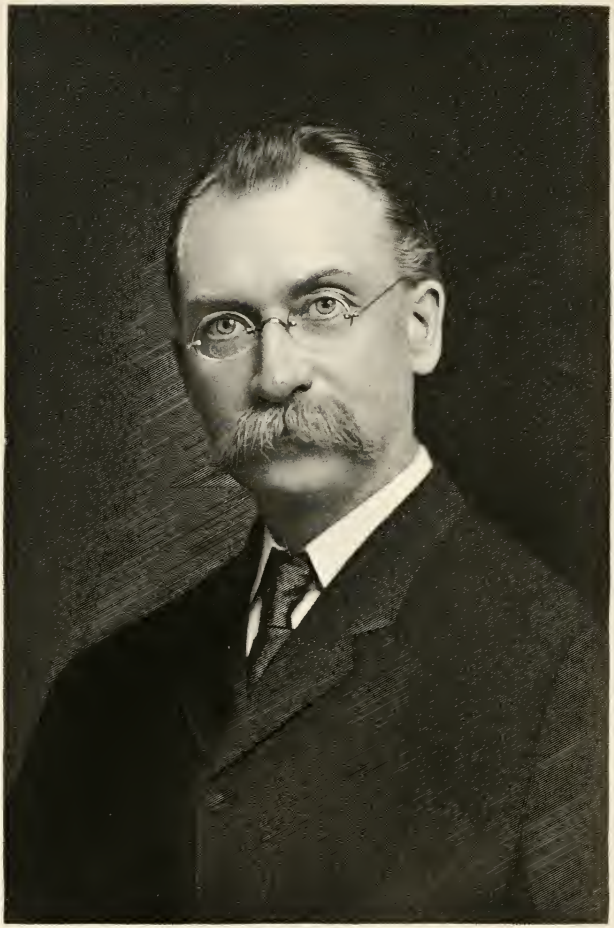

Sincerely yours
R. L. Taber.

GEORGE ALBERT TABER

TABER, GEORGE ALBERT, M. D., physician and scientist, was born January 3, 1853, in Springport, Cayuga county, New York. His father, Stephen Taber, builder, was best known for his integrity and mechanical skill. His mother, Mary Maria (Smith) Taber, now (1906) Harris, by a second marriage, proved her sterling qualities in her successful struggle, after her husband's death, to rear and educate three children, the oldest only sixteen. His family is English on both sides. Its American founders settled in New England, where they were much esteemed for integrity and mechanical skill and ingenuity. One of them, Loyal Taber, constructed the first practical road traction steam engine.

His earliest remembered serious interests were in scientific subjects, and as a small boy his ambition was to become a student and graduate of Cornell university, but that ambition was never realized. Before he got out of the graded public schools, his father died, leaving little except a good name—after all a grand legacy—and it became necessary for him to assume part of the burden of supporting the other two children and his mother. At sixteen he went to work on a farm, remaining there several years; but farm work did not suit him, and in 1871 he obtained the position of assistant postmaster at Union Springs, New York, which he held until 1873, meanwhile putting in his spare time reading and studying on scientific subjects. This led to his choice of the medical profession, in which he has been so conspicuously successful. In 1875 he matriculated in the Homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, which graduated him M. D., March 28, 1877. He made such a good impression on the faculty of the institution that they offered him the position of assistant professor of materia medica in the Homeopathic department of the university, and, knowing that a young doctor has to have something besides his diploma, he gladly accepted the place, and filled it during 1878-79 to the satisfaction of faculty and students. In 1880, he began the prac-

tice of medicine in Victory, Cayuga county, New York, where he continued until 1885, when he removed to Richmond, Virginia. There he found a larger field for the exercise of his exceptional talents, and he now has a large and lucrative practice in that city and enjoys the respect and esteem of all, both as a physician and as a public-spirited citizen. Indeed, he is as proud of his adopted state and as jealous of her welfare as the most loyal of her native sons. In 1886, Governor Fitzhugh Lee appointed him a member of the state board of medical examiners, and he served as such for eight years with credit to himself and benefit to the profession and the state.

His name is widely known in his profession, through his scientific investigations. The account of one of them, concerning the physiological action of picric acid, published in 1877, was incorporated in Doctor T. F. Allen's "Encyclopedia of Materia Medica," a high authority in the Homeopathic world. Though always determined that he would get an education no matter how hard he might have to work for it, nor what privations he should have to undergo, Doctor Taber says his ambition was spurred to a marked extent by reading Holland's "Arthur Bonnicastle," which was first published during his struggling period. In his profession he has found the writings of Doctor Carroll Dunham, and Samuel A. Jones, the most useful in fitting him for his work in life. Mr. Jones was dean of the faculty under whom he graduated and with whom he was for two years afterwards associated. He says the strongest influences in his life have been home and school, which largely accounts for his success. From his experience in working his own way to the top, he advises youth, seeking the same goal: "First to get an education, and never cease striving for it; choose for a life-work that for which you have the greatest liking; set your ideal high and strive to reach the top and to see that no one side-tracks you; always be punctual, and try to do a little more and better than what is required."

He is a member of the American institute of Homeopathy, and president of the Hahnemann Medical society of the Old Dominion, (since 1905 known as the Virginia Homeopathic Medical society); he is also a member of the Disciples church.

In national politics he is a Republican, but in state and municipal elections he reserves the right to vote as he chooses. He is fond of baseball; and loves the "grand opera," which he declares is "ahead of all other forms of amusement."

He was married June 1, 1880, to Caroline Lake Crowell; three children have been born to them, of whom two are now (1906) living.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

THADDEUS McGEE TERRY

TERRY, THADDEUS McGEE, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, April 29, 1856, and is the son of Berryman Green Terry and Elvira E. Terry. His father was a farmer, and was a man of many noble qualities. He was at one time presiding justice of the county court of Halifax, commissioner in chancery and held many other positions of trust.

Thaddeus M. Terry was educated in country schools, very early in life began to farm, and later on became salesman in a country store. All his life long he has been noted for indomitable energy and perseverance. In his school days, when many boys were longing for the shadows of evening to break up the school, young Terry was poring over the motto, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," which he found in his readers. He always had an ambition to succeed, and it never occurred to him that failure was possible. Very potent in kindling his ambition was the influence of his parents, and his mother's influence upon his moral development was one of the greatest factors in his success. The defects in his education, he remedied largely by wide reading, and he found special pleasure in those books which taught that diligence brings sure success.

Mr. Terry began his business career with the firm of Stebbins and Lawson, at South Boston, Virginia; then traveled eight years for Guggenheimer and Company, of Lynchburg; was one of the founders of the large business of Craddock-Terry Company, being a member of the firm until its incorporation and at this time secretary and treasurer of the company. He is active in philanthropic and benevolent works; is president of the Lynchburg Young Men's Christian association; is a Shriner, a Knight Templar, and a Freemason. He is also a prominent vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Lynchburg.

Mr. Terry suggests from his own experience and observation, to young Americans: "Be honest for the sake of honesty. Do right for the love of right. Remember and respect the rights of others. Practice economy and it will become a habit. Work

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hard; '*at* it, *always at* it.' This will certainly bring success to any young man of average intelligence."

In politics, Mr. Terry is a Democrat, one of the long-misunderstood, much-maligned "gold Democrats." He twice voted for McKinley for president.

April 24, 1888, Mr. Terry married Champe Carter Pryor. They have had four children, three of whom are now (1906) living.

His home is at 1301, 11th Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

ALSEN FRANKLIN THOMAS

THOMAS, ALSEN FRANKLIN, was born in Appomattox county, Virginia, December 1, 1862, and his parents were Alsen Thomas and Virginia Caroline Thomas. His father, who was a Baptist preacher, was characterized by a noble devotion to right and religious zeal, and was descended from a Welshman, who settled at a very early date in the colony of Virginia. His mother's ancestry comprises among other old Virginia names those of Whitehead and Taliaferro. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood in Appomattox, where he went to school and began at a very early age the active struggle of life. The results of the war left his father very poor and the son was debarred from the advantages of both a high school and collegiate education. A security debt of five hundred dollars came against his father, and young Thomas at the early age of sixteen assumed the responsibility of its payment and went bravely to work. He bought an old horse on credit and commenced farming on his own account. He was of delicate constitution, but of iron will and no hardships could dismay or depress him. His constant inspiration was found in the career of Benjamin Franklin, whose life he often read and whose name he adopted as a middle name to afford him a constant reminder of true heroism in life. Indeed, Franklin himself, had not severer hardships to undergo than poor little Alsen. He lived in a home with little furniture, slept on a pile of straw with nothing over him but an old overcoat which furnished him insufficient warmth in cold weather, and his diet consisted of coarse corn cake and fried meat. During the winter season when work on the farm was not so engrossing, young Thomas taught school and managed to save a little money in that way. Many a night did he roll about upon his pallet of straw revolving in his mind plans for meeting his assumed obligations, but those plans were not schemes to outwit his creditors, but to pay them principal and interest. His rule of action was to do exactly what he promised and to meet every engagement at every cost.

Thus five or six years passed away and Mr. Thomas varied his career as a farmer with experiences as a teacher, and clerk in a store at Oakville, and finally tried his hand at saw milling. He had few idle moments, for the time not given to actual business was spent in studying book-keeping, shorthand, French, German, law, and pursuing other literary exercises.

In 1886 he went to Lynchburg and launched out in the tobacco business, meeting with great success from the first. He soon became one of the leading tobacco dealers and had business relations with the Imperial Tobacco company, of Great Britain and Ireland—one of the largest tobacco manufacturing companies in Great Britain. Seeing that the American trust had a decided advantage over the British manufacturers in the method of purchase of raw supplies, Mr. Thomas devised a plan of consolidation, which led to the establishment of direct agencies in America for this purpose.

This move was quite radical and resulted in overturning methods that had been in vogue for many years. The results have demonstrated the practicability of the plan, and it will likely be operated on lines inaugurated by Mr. Thomas. He was one of the American managers of the institution, but after getting the constructive work accomplished and not finding the routine labor congenial to his taste, he resigned his position as manager, and in 1903, embarked upon a career of politics and announced himself as a candidate for the senate of Virginia.

Ever since Mr. Thomas was a small boy, public affairs had always a great attraction for him. He always believed that a man's highest aim should be to discharge honestly and conscientiously the obligations of citizenship—which is to say that in order to live for one's self, it is necessary to live for others. It was his opinion that the citizen should keep in touch with public matters and should show an interest because a people cannot reasonably expect a better government than they demand. With these impressions he did much to influence public opinion on correct lines before he became an active politician himself.

In 1896, when William J. Bryan was the Democratic candidate for president on the issue of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, Mr. Thomas, who supported Palmer and

Buckner, published a pamphlet entitled "A Business View of the Financial Situation," which was declared a very strong paper and contributed doubtless its part to the defeat of the regular Democratic nominee.

Several years ago, finding considerably more than a million dollars was being illegally exempted from taxation, by the city council of Lynchburg, Virginia, he entered a protest to which no attention was paid. Thereupon, he applied to the judge of the circuit court for a mandamus to compel the commissioner of the revenue to assess the property exempted. The application was denied, and Mr. Thomas took the case to the court of appeals, which triumphantly upheld the objections of Mr. Thomas. The decree as entered denied to the councils of municipalities the power of any exemptions whatever. Mr. Thomas was asked why, having no direct personal interest, he acted as he had, and his answer was: "I hate injustice and discrimination in government, and shall do what I can to make them impossible in Virginia." At another time, just before the meeting of the late Constitutional convention, Mr. Thomas issued a booklet entitled: "The Virginia Constitutional Convention and its Possibilities,' and later he published a pamphlet on taxation. During the sessions of the convention, Mr. Thomas renewed his public labors, and in a series of letters to the president and different members, he did all he could to help get the instrument of government drafted along lines in harmony with Democratic principles. His most earnest efforts were devoted to the betterment of the school system and especially that portion which dealt with primary education; and some of the principles for which he contended were embodied in the constitution. Mr. Thomas regards as his greatest public service, the constant effort made by him to arouse the people of Virginia to the appreciation of the fact that primary education in the counties has been woefully neglected and that the state's policy up to this time has been unfriendly to a state system that would tax all property and in turn educate all children. Indeed, Mr. Thomas holds that the property of the state should educate all the children of the state, for the education of the masses and democracy hold the relation

of cause and effect—being the Siamese Twins of Sociology—one and inseparable.

Mr. Thomas was readily elected, in 1903, and took his seat in the state senate, and he is yet a member (1906). During the sessions of 1905-1906, he was very active in promoting all measures in the legislature tending to the advancement of the state, and contributed very greatly to the passage of a bill increasing two-fold the appropriations to the common schools. This measure will make a reality of the hope entertained by patriotic Virginians so long, of better pay for the teachers and longer terms for the primary schools.

As a further evidence of his interest in public matters, Mr. Thomas has in contemplation the publication of a work on political economy. In this work he will attempt to show that the principle of competition in producing a fair level of prices has ceased to be applicable under modern conditions where the private individual has to contend with great corporations vested by the state with practically sovereign powers. To prevent tyranny on the part of vast aggregations of capital, the power which brought them to life must be invoked to control them. Mr. Thomas will attempt to show that public monopoly must with us, as in Australia, supersede private monopoly, and that this economic truth is fully in accord with democratic principles. As rapid transit and transmission extend the common interest, so will the interference of government in business affairs become more and more frequent.

As circumstances have had so large a share in Mr. Thomas' life, his present success is a living proof of what can be accomplished even when one has never been in a position to devote one's self to that which was mentally uppermost. The great stimulus which has kept him up has been his innate desire to do his duty as he saw it, to make the most of life and play all the part of which he was capable. Mr. Thomas wisely says of "failures" and "successes" that they have no real character and may prove in the end the same things. The only real thing is the performance of present duty, leaving results to take care of themselves. To the young American who wishes some suggestions as to the principles and methods of success he uses this language:

"Cultivate noble thoughts, encourage in your heart a deep faith in the people, especially in their ability to govern themselves, and strive to deserve their confidence. Be true, be noble, and don't forget to be a hard worker."

Mr. Thomas is not a member of any church, but his reputation for charitable and Christian action is well established. He is a good man and a thinker of a high order.

On June 19, 1889, Mr. Thomas married Miss Virgie Dickerson, and they have had eight children, of whom six are now (1906) living.

His present address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

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Yours truly,
Richd. T. Blumstead.

RICHARD BAYLOR TUNSTALL

TUNSTALL, RICHARD BAYLOR, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, July 1, 1848, and his parents were Robert Baylor Tunstall and Elizabeth Walke Williamson. On his father's side, he comes from a family long resident in the county of King and Queen, whose first representative, Richard Tunstall, settled in that county about the middle of the seventeenth century. Richard Tunstall, probably the emigrant's grandson, was a member of the house of burgesses in 1766, 1767, 1768, and a member of the county committee of safety in 1774, and both he and his son, Richard Tunstall, Jr., were clerks of King and Queen county. Robert Baylor Tunstall, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of character and of a high sense of duty, who practiced medicine for many years in the city of Norfolk.

On his mother's side Mr. Tunstall comes of a family long resident in the county of Henrico. She exerted a tender, loving influence on his life, especially on his moral and spiritual being, which was greatly strengthened by her teachings and example. In his boyhood he was stout and sturdy and had a special taste for athletic games, in which he excelled. He was educated at the Norfolk academy and the schools taught by Rev. Robert Gatewood and William R. Galt, then attended the Virginia Military institute from 1864 until April, 1865, and as a member of the cadet battalion shared in the fight at New Market in May, 1864. After the war he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1868. The next year he taught at Norwood school, Nelson county, Virginia, and the following year he took law in the University of Virginia under John B. Minor and S. O. Southall, and graduated in July, 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Thus well equipped for success in life, after reaching home he began the active work of a lawyer, but removed to New York city in November, 1871. Here he resided until 1883 as a member of the firm of Kaufmann, Tunstall and Wagner, and

subsequently of the firm of Grimball and Tunstall. In 1883, he returned to Norfolk, Virginia, and became a partner of Alfred P. Thom, Esq., under the firm name of Tunstall and Thom. This firm continued until January 1, 1900, when he entered into a law partnership also with William H. White, Esq., under the firm name of White, Tunstall and Thom. Mr. Tunstall is esteemed as a fine lawyer and is general counsel of the Norfolk Railway company, and division counsel of the Southern Railway company, as well as consulting attorney of a number of other corporations.

In politics, Mr. Tunstall is a Democrat, and has never swerved from his party fealty except when William J. Bryan was nominated on the platform of free silver. In that famous contest Mr. Tunstall would not vote for the regular nominee, but was an elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896. He is a member of various fraternities, societies and clubs—of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; of the Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the Virginia State Bar association, and of the Reform club, of New York; the Norfolk County club; the Richmond club, at Willoughby Beach, and the Virginia club, of Norfolk.

In religious preference he is an Episcopalian and has served for a number of years as junior warden of St. Paul's church, in Norfolk.

On December 18, 1878, he married Miss Isabel Mercein Heiser, of New York city, and has had two children; Robert Baylor Tunstall, who is Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law of the University of Virginia, and Cuthbert Tunstall.

His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

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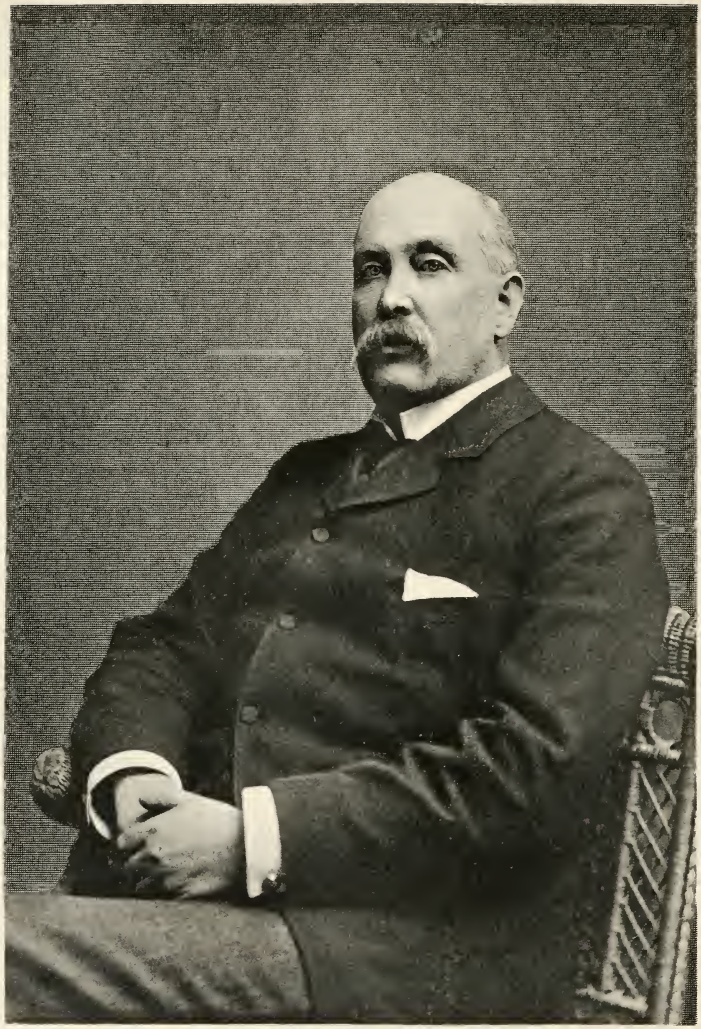

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R. A. Lurk

Very truly yours,

R. A. Lurk

RUDOLPH SAMUEL TURK

TURK, RUDOLPH SAMUEL, lawyer and editor, was born December 6, 1849, in the village of Middlebrook, Augusta county, Virginia, and his parents were Rudolph Turk and Annie E. Turk, whose maiden name was Robertson. His ancestors on both his father's and mother's side were among the first settlers of the Valley of Virginia. His great great-grandfather, Robert Turk, settled on South river, about seven miles north of the present town of Waynesboro, and obtained from the Crown large grants of land, extending from the top of the Blue Ridge westward beyond South river, including some of the most fertile land in the valley. "Turk's Mountain" and "Turk's Gap," which last was long a noted crossing of the Blue Ridge, took his name and bears it now. The celebrated Crimora Manganese mine, the largest of its kind discovered in this country, is on a part of this property and was described as the "Ore Bank." The public road through "Turk's Gap," which Robert Turk was mainly instrumental in locating, is still visible, though almost totally abandoned by travelers.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the country schools, and at a classical school established by his father at Mossy Creek, in Augusta county, and which was conducted by Professor John H. Lecky, who became afterwards a celebrated teacher. In 1864, when he was just a little over fifteen years of age, Mr. Turk joined the Confederate army, and was in the battle of Piedmont, June 5, 1864, the only battle which occurred in Augusta county. He afterwards served in the army near Lynchburg, when General Hunter advanced against that city. Though very youthful at this time, Mr. Turk was physically taller than the ordinary run of men. He comes of a race of stalwart Virginians, who stand nearer seven feet than six feet in height.

After the war he studied two sessions at Roanoke college, Virginia, and in 1874, came to the university, where he studied law under the celebrated Doctor John B. Minor, by whose teach-

ings, and elegant example of finished scholarship and culture, he was greatly benefited. In the fall of 1875, he located in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and began the practice of the law. Mr. Turk met with much success, and acquired so much reputation and popularity that in a short time he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county. He contrived to confirm the good opinion thus favorably formed of him by the people, and by successive reëlections held the office for a period of eight years.

In 1888, he sold out his interests in West Virginia and moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he formed a partnership with William H. Carlisle, eldest son of Hon. John G. Carlisle, the speaker of the house of representatives, afterwards United States senator from Kentucky, and later secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet. This partnership continued with success till April, 1890, when the death of his father in Augusta county, Virginia, occasioned another change in his plans. He returned to Virginia, and in the summer of 1890 resumed the practice of the law in Staunton, the capital of the county of his birth. There he has resided ever since, and is one of the best known men in that region of the country. In addition to his law practice, which is lucrative and extensive, he is the editor of the " Staunton Spectator," the oldest and most widely known newspaper in the Valley of Virginia. Both as a lawyer and a journalist, he has achieved success.

In politics Mr. Turk is a Democrat, who has been loyal to his party, and in his religious opinions he prefers the doctrines of the Episcopal church. He is warm-hearted, genial, and cordial in his greetings, and is greatly beloved. He has never sought political office, but he has served on state boards and in numerous other public positions, and is at this time (1906) a member of the board of the Western State hospital at Staunton, and by virtue of this position, is a member of the board of hospitals for the state at large. On December 17, 1879, he married Miss Willie Cary, of Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Mr. Turk had two brothers who grew to manhood, and like himself they were men of great height and imposing appearance. The elder was J. Alexander Turk, who was a distinguished

graduate in several departments of Washington and Lee university, and a valiant Confederate soldier. He served in Wickham's brigade, Company E., 1st Virginia cavalry, and was twice wounded. His other brother was the late William A. Turk, than whom there were few men in the South more able or brilliant. He had probably the largest circle of acquaintances and friends of any railroad man south of the Potomac river. At the time of his death, April 9, 1904, he was the passenger traffic manager of the Southern Railway company.

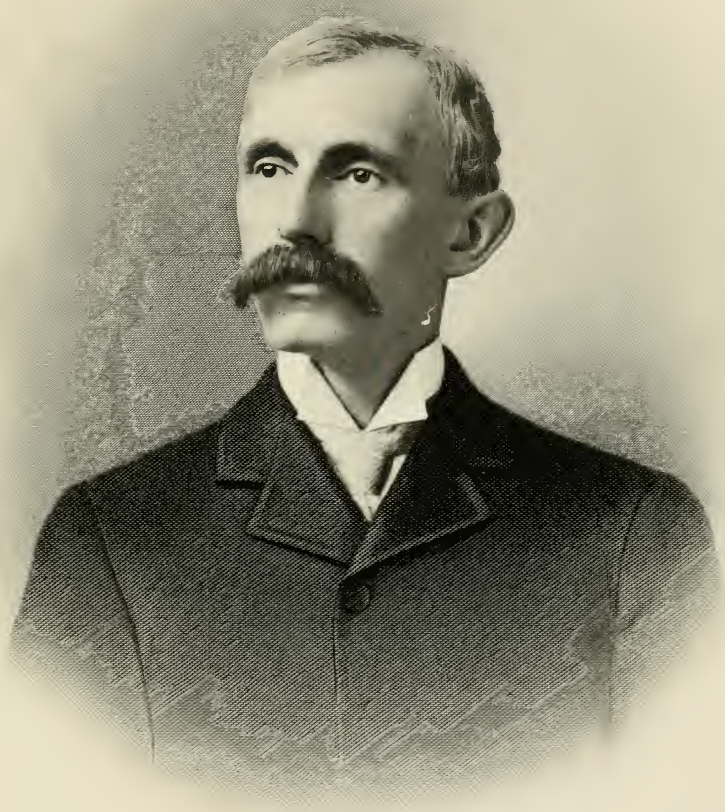
Mr. Turk's address is Staunton, Virginia.

SAMUEL PEARMAN WADDILL

WADDILL, SAMUEL PEARMAN, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, December 15, 1852. The name of his father was Edmund Waddill, and that of his mother Mary L. Redwood. As to his ancestors, they were early settlers in Virginia, who served to restore the waste places and perform a useful part in building up the state. The grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Waddill were like his father, both named Edmund Waddill, and the Maynards and Christians were connected with them by marriage. His father was one of the most respected men in Charles City county, who for many years held the offices of clerk of the county court, justice of the peace, and commissioner of chancery. He was noted for his generosity of heart and was remarkable for the close touch he kept with the people, who would have done anything to serve him.

His son, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed as a boy very good health, and attended first "an old field school," kept by Austin H. Ferguson, a scholar thoroughly versed in the "humanities" popular in that day.

The war came on with all its besetting difficulties, and when the business of the courts was resumed, he was at the early age of thirteen received into the clerk's office as assistant to his father. While, therefore, he never attended the high school or college, the clerk's office, from which radiated the life of the county, and which was always the center of political discussion and social gossip, had its educational training; and this was eagerly taken advantage of by young Waddill. Work in the clerk's office kept him also in contact with his father, who, therefore, naturally exerted great influence upon his character; and it was fortunately so, as his mother died when he was very young. In 1871 he removed to Richmond and entered the clerk's office in Henrico county as deputy clerk. In 1874, when he was only twenty-two, he was elected clerk, and for thirty-two years he has continued in that office, to the general satisfaction of



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everybody. In this position he has proven himself a conservative and painstaking officer, and he is known to all as a man who is always ready to sacrifice his time for his neighbor's good. He is affable and polite, and has done so many little acts of kindness to the people of Henrico that no one could defeat him for the position he holds. In no better way could the people have shown their appreciation of Mr. Waddill, both as a man and as an officer, than by sending him as they did a delegate to the great constitutional convention which met in 1901. In this body Mr. Waddill performed a useful part, for his thorough knowledge of the needs of society gained from a lifetime's experience in the clerk's office was very useful to the members of the convention. His information in the law since has been much extended by a course taken, in 1902, through the correspondence school at Detroit.

Mr. Waddill has done a great deal of private reading, especially along the lines of history, law and general literature. As a party man he is known as a Democrat of unswerving faith, and is one of the most open defenders of the time-honored principles of Jefferson. In his church connections Mr. Waddill is a Baptist, who performs his religious obligations very faithfully. He is a regent of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Masonic order. He finds relaxation from work in horseback riding and fishing, of which he is very fond. To young Americans, who ask for suggestions which may be of use in strengthening sound ideals in future life, Mr. Waddill replies: "Shun evil companions, be honest, faithful and sober; pay strict attention to the work in hand and persevere in every task assigned."

On May 23, 1883, Mr. Waddill married Fannie Ellen Henley, daughter of Joseph Temple Henley and Bettie Walker, of King and Queen county, Virginia. He has had five children born to him, of whom four, Emily Wright; J. Temple; Samuel P., Jr., and John Young, survive at this writing (1906).

Mr. Waddill's address is Twenty-second and Main Streets, Richmond, Virginia.

ASA DICKINSON WATKINS

WATKINS, ASA DICKINSON, state senator, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, June 6, 1856, of a family long and honorably identified with that old county. Before his election to the senate, the subject of this sketch held various offices in his county; among them, deputy clerk of the courts, deputy treasurer, deputy sheriff, justice of the peace, commonwealth's attorney, and county judge. As "Judge Watkins," he is well known to many people in the state. Not the least of his public services is his activity as a member of the board of trustees of the Farmville Normal school, in which position he has helped no little to increase the efficiency of that training school for teachers. As a member of the legislature, Judge Watkins was always faithful to his obligations, attentive to duty, conservative and cautious. He is always on the side of public education, of public enlightenment. Besides his service to the Farmville school, he serves on the board of the Normal and Industrial school (for negroes) at Petersburg, and of Hampden-Sydney college. At a glance it can be seen that he stands for education.

After receiving his elementary training at the Farmville (Virginia) high school, Mr. Watkins entered Hampden-Sidney college. Circumstances beyond his control compelled him to leave before graduation. After attending the summer law school of the University of Virginia, he began the practice of law in Farmville, Virginia, where he still resides. Judge Watkins' father was Francis Nathaniel Watkins, a lawyer and banker, characterized by intense interest in public affairs and by great love for his fellow-man. Francis N. married Martha Ann Scott, a lady of many excellent virtues which had no little to do with the making of her son's character, and the formation of his ideas. Henry E., the father of Francis N., was a member of the Virginia senate, and a captain in the War of 1812. Henry E.'s father, Francis, came from Chesterfield county, and was county

clerk for forty years. The first Watkins ancestor in America was Edward, who came from Wales in the seventeenth century, and settled in Henrico county, near Richmond. There, the family branched out, first to Powhatan county, then Chesterfield, then Prince Edward.

Judge Asa D. Watkins' success in life is due to a combination of manly self-reliance, industry, home influence, and high ideas. Next to his father and mother, his grandfather greatly influenced him. Then came the influence and the example of the late Philip W. McKinney, governor of Virginia, a man of great force of character and of lofty ideals.

In politics, Judge Watkins is a life long Democrat; in religious preference, a Presbyterian.

Judge Watkins finds the true philosophy of life in the Golden Rule, plus habits of industry, economy and purity. He is a typical representative of the noble civilization based upon the Bible and the Westminster Confession, a civilization which has made the county of Prince Edward the mother of many noble sons, and has, in the Valley of Virginia, produced a sturdy stock second to none in the commonwealth of Virginia.

Judge Watkins has sometimes been spoken of as a suitable man to represent his district in congress. In one of the leading papers of the state, he was referred to a few years ago as the only Democrat that Republicans would not oppose. This meant that his public career was so invulnerable that his opponents could not collect enough material on which to base a canvass, and that they would not put up a candidate in the event of his being in the field.

As already said, Judge Watkins' family have long been prominent in "Southside Virginia." His grandfather was one of the most courtly, courteous and impressive men in Virginia, a scholar, a gifted speaker, and a charming conversationalist. After him, came a son, Judge F. N. Watkins, who worthily wore the mantle of the father already described. As judge, lawyer, banker, writer, host, old Virginia gentleman, Judge F. N. Watkins was widely known and honored. Springing from such ancestry, the subject of this sketch may well feel a lofty family

pride, and find inspiration in the name and fame of his progenitors.

September 2, 1886, Judge Watkins was married to Nannie Elizabeth Forbes. They have had seven children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Farmville, Virginia.

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Yours Truly
W. E. Watts

NEWTON CLARK WATTS

WATTS, NEWTON CLARKE, was born near Waynesboro, Augusta county, Virginia, September 7, 1852. His father, Wellington H. Watts, was a substantial farmer of Augusta county, and a man of great energy and great sociability. He neither held nor sought public office, but lived the unobtrusive life of a private citizen, "remote from public haunts," except the good old county courts, which few sturdy farmers of Virginia could ever be paid to miss up to the time of their abolishment by the constitution of 1902.

Newton C.'s mother was Mary Ann Fauver, one of the typical mothers of the great Valley of Virginia. Her influence upon her son was very great. Upon both the intellectual and moral sides of his life, she impressed her personality; and it is largely to her that Mr. Watts attributes his success in life and his usefulness as a citizen.

The subject of this article received his education in the public schools of Augusta county. With this preparation, he entered life as a farmer in his native county. We soon find him occupying the position of deputy sheriff; then deputy treasurer; then sheriff (1891-1904). These political positions conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens, he has filled creditably and satisfactorily. His principal work, however, has been in the telephone service. He has been general manager of the Staunton Mutual Telephone company; of the Citizens Telegraph and Telephone company, of Newport News; of the Clifton Forge Mutual Telephone company, and the Lexington Mutual Telephone company. He is president of the Long Distance Telephone company of Virginia, and manager of the Southern Bell Telephone company in the Valley of Virginia.

All this indicates a very "strenuous" life. It can clearly be seen that Mr. Watts has made himself an adept in the telephone service, and that he is, in that line, a great success. Probably no man in Virginia has done more to bring the various parts of the

state into close touch, and to facilitate rapid intercommunication between the great centres of population and activity.

May 19, 1875, Mr. Watts was married to Bettie B. Barnhart. They have had five children, of whom three are now (1906) living.

Mr. Watts's address is Staunton, Virginia.

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Yours very truly
Lyman Brown Wharton

LYMAN BROWN WHARTON

WHARTON, LYMAN BROWN, D. D., scholar and college professor, was born in Liberty (now Bedford City), Bedford county, Virginia, February 23, 1831. His father was John Austin Wharton; his mother, Isabella Brown. John A. was originally a lawyer, and served on the county bench; later in life, he entered the ministry, combining the duties of that office with his work as a lawyer. He was a man of great energy, moral courage, and a high sense of duty. Mrs. Isabella Wharton was well qualified to be the wife of such a man. Coming from good old Puritan New England stock, she was a woman of great force of character and unusual intelligence, and wielded immeasurable influence over her children. Reared in a home presided over by such parents, Lyman Wharton knew a boyhood happy and morally healthful.

The Whartons are a fine old English family. The Virginia branch has a tradition that their emigrant ancestor fled from England to escape the persecution of the Roundheads, who hated him because he was a zealous royalist. On his mother's side, Dr. Wharton is descended from the Browns, of old Puritan stock. He represents the blended ideals of Cavalier and Puritan, embodying in his character the best qualities of these two types of civilization.

From early boyhood, Dr. Wharton was fond of books. His early education was received at home from his mother, who taught all the older children. In 1850, he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained two sessions, devoting himself assiduously to the study of ancient and modern languages, his Greek professor being the famous Gessner Harrison. After teaching a while, Dr. Wharton decided to enter the ministry. He studied one session at the Virginia Theological seminary, then privately, and was ordained by Bishop Johns in 1859. His first parish was in Charlotte county, Virginia, where he served for five years. In 1864, he entered the Confederate army as

chaplain of the 59th Virginia regiment. After the war, he accepted a call to the Episcopal church in Abingdon, Virginia.

Dr Wharton had always had scholarly instincts and an ambition to be a man of letters. Accordingly in 1870 he accepted a chair in the College of William and Mary, and taught zealously until 1881, when the financial condition of the old college compelled the professors to look elsewhere for a competent support. From 1881 to 1888, Dr. Wharton taught in various places and sometimes accepted charge of a parish. In 1888, when the college was reopened with the assistance of the state, he was elected professor of Latin, Greek, French, and German. In 1893, he was relieved of the three last named languages, and made professor of Latin, enough for any one man. This position he still occupies; and he is a most highly honored member of the faculty of that noble institution, and one of its ripest scholars.

Dr. Wharton is a member of the Masonic order and chaplain of his lodge. He is also a member of the famous Phi Beta Kappa society, which has a distinguished chapter at William and Mary college.

Dr. Wharton's advice to young Americans is: "Fix in the mind high ideals, spiritual and intellectual rather than material and ephemeral." This creed he follows faithfully in his own life.

December 27, 1877, Dr. Wharton married Paulina S. Taylor, of Richmond, Virginia. His home is in Williamsburg, opposite the college campus.

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E. Burdette

E. B. WHITE

WHITE, E. B., grain exporter, banker and farmer, was born near Luray, Virginia, April 6, 1864. His parents were Elijah Veirs and Sarah E. (Gott) White. His father has long been one of the leading men in Leesburg, and is now president of the Peoples National bank, of that city. The earliest known ancestor to locate in America was John White, who emigrated from England in 1650, and was a direct descendant of Thomas White, D. D., of St. Paul's, London.

E. B. White attended public schools until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered St. John's Military academy, Alexandria, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated three years later with the rank of first lieutenant. Immediately after completing this course, he entered Bryant and Stratton's Business college, Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated the following year. He then went to Leesburg, (to which place his father had removed and engaged in farming after the War between the States), and found employment with Messrs. White and Wootten, extensive grain dealers in that place. He made rapid progress, and in a few years was given control of all the business of the company on the line of the Southern railroad. In a short time thereafter, he purchased this business of the firm. This he conducted successfully for several years, but finding the field too limited for his ambition, he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1890, became a member of the chamber of commerce and engaged in the exportation of grain. In 1892, he was elected director of the chamber of commerce, but two years later he went to St. Louis, Missouri, organized the E. B. White Grain company, and continued the line of business in which he had previously been engaged. His business increased with remarkable rapadity, and in the year 1896, only six years after leaving his county, he enjoyed the distinction of exporting twenty-six million bushels of grain—a larger quantity than was sent abroad by any other firm or corporation in the United States. In the same year, in connection with Ex-Governor David R. Francis, he made a suc-

cessful corner in July wheat in St. Louis, which brought him an immense profit. In his brief business career, he had amassed an independent fortune, but the strain of his immense business proved too strong, and in 1897, failing health convinced him that he must, in a short time, retire. By April 1898, he had given up the grain business, purchased and removed to the Virginia estate of the late Thomas Swann, of Maryland. Here he engaged in farming on a large scale and has continued that occupation to the present time (1906). He is largely engaged in raising Hackney and Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and in fruit growing. Since coming to the country, his health has improved, but he says that he is about as busy on the farm as he was in St. Louis.

Largely because of his father's opposition to such a course, he has never taken an active part in politics, although he has been repeatedly requested to do so by the party leaders of his county. He is vice-president of the Peoples National bank, of Leesburg, and a member of the Maryland club, of Baltimore, and the Metropolitan club, of Washington, District of Columbia.

The address of Mr. White is Selma Farm, Leesburg, Virginia.

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Most Respectfully
E V White

ELIJAH VERDI WHITE

WHITE, ELIJAH VERDI, [illegible] was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, [illegible] and is the son of Stephen [illegible] White. Stephen N. was a farmer, [illegible] and brought his son up with the [illegible] of industry. To all this he was zealously supported by [illegible] of refined Christian character and of great intelligence, who exerted a powerful influence over her son.

The Whites came from Wales to America; the Veirs family came from England. Both spring from Virginia stock, and have transmitted to their descendants a love of adventure and a keen sense of manly independence, qualities which are well developed in Colonel Elijah V. White, the subject of this article. An uncle of Colonel White served gallantly in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of Bladensburg.

Elijah V. White was sent to school in Lima, New York, and in Grandville, Ohio. His first taste of real life was in Kansas, when the slavery and anti-slavery parties were there engaged in bloody conflicts. This was a congenial condition to Colonel White, whose special tastes in childhood and youth were for danger and fighting. He took part in [illegible] raid, and two years later entered the Confederate army as a private. In a short time he rose to the grade of captain and lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of the war was in command of a brigade. At Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, he made one of the best cavalry fights of the war. In a letter describing [illegible] of this battle he says: "My command consisted [illegible] rank and file. During the day, we [illegible] four different regiments and defeated each one in turn, besides capturing the battery. These regiments must have numbered [illegible] men, and we lost ninety men."

Though loving danger and adventure, Colonel White is very successful in the pursuits of peace. He has been sheriff of Loudoun county, Virginia, and has more than once been urged to

ELIJAH VEIRS WHITE

WHITE, ELIJAH VEIRS, bank president, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, August 29, 1832, and is the son of Stephen Newton and Mary Veirs White. Stephen N. was a farmer, industrious, frugal, high-toned, and he brought his son up with the noblest ideals of integrity. In all this he was zealously supported by his wife, a woman of exalted Christian character and of great intelligence, who exerted a profound influence over her son.

The Whites came from Wales to America; the Veirs family came from England. Both sprang from vigorous stock, and have transmitted to their descendants a love of adventure and a keen sense of manly independence, qualities which are well developed in Colonel Elijah V. White, the subject of this article. An uncle of Colonel White served gallantly in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of Bladensburg.

Elijah V. White was sent to school in Lima, New York, and in Grandville, Ohio. His first taste of real life was in Kansas, when the slavery and anti-slavery parties were there engaged in bloody conflicts. This was a congenial condition to Colonel White, whose special tastes in childhood and youth were for danger and fighting. He took part in checking the John Brown raid, and two years later entered the Confederate army as a private. In a short time he rose to the grades of captain and lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of the war he was in command of a brigade. At Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, he made one of the best cavalry fights of the war. In a brief description of this battle he says: "My command numbered 259 rank and file. During the day, we fought four different regiments and defeated each one in turn, besides capturing the battery. These regiments must have numbered 2,500 or 3,000 men and we lost ninety men."

Though loving danger and adventure, Colonel White is very successful in the pursuits of peace. He has been sheriff of Loudoun county, Virginia, and has more than once been urged to

" run " for congress. At this time (1906), he is president of the Peoples National bank, of Leesburg, Virginia.

In politics, Colonel White is a Democrat, and has never swerved from the principles of his party. In religious matters, he is an old school Baptist, and preaches regularly to brethren of the same faith.

On being asked the philosophy of life and the best road to success, he replied, " Honest devotion to an honest purpose." This he recommends to young Americans anxious to succeed.

Colonel White has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah E. Gott, daughter of Richard and Mary Gott, of Montgomery county, Maryland; his second, Margaret B. Banes, daughter of Thomas and Sarah H. Banes, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and sister of Colonel Charles H. Banes, who served with great credit in the Northern army and wrote a " History of the Philadelphia Brigade."

Colonel White has had nine children, five of whom are now living.

His address is Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia.

ROBERT ENOCH WITHERS

WITHERS, ROBERT ENOCH, formerly lieutenant-governor and United States senator, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, September 18, 1821, and is the son of Robert Walter and Susan Dabney (Alexander) Withers. His father was by profession a physician, and practiced in Campbell county, Virginia. He was a man of unusual intelligence and great piety. He sat on the old magistrate's bench, and stood high among the justices of his county. Though not a politician, he served for a while in the general assembly. Dr. Withers' wife, Susan D., was a woman of great force of character and earnest piety, and exerted a profound influence upon her son.

The earliest American kinsman of Colonel R. E. Withers was John Withers, who came from Lancashire, England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Stafford county, Virginia, his will being recorded in that county in the year 1698. Enoch Keane Withers served in the Revolutionary war as adjutant of a Virginia regiment. The Witherses are a fine, sturdy west of England family, and Lancashire is famous for producing men of the John Bright and Gladstone type. Since coming to America, the family has continued to produce men of virile and able type, one of the most distinguished being the subject of this article.

Robert E. Withers was born with a love for good books. In his boyhood and youth, he was an omniverous reader, and found delight in poetry, fiction, drama, and history. Along with this, he took great pleasure in field sports, and thus built up a fine physique, which has brought him to a vigorous old age. While reading widely and somewhat desultorily, the boy was sent to private schools for classical instruction. With a good store of general knowledge, supplemented by a plentiful supply of common sense, which is not altogether common, young Mr. Withers entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, to prepare himself to succeed his father in the

practice of medicine, a choice not of his own but rather made to please his father, then failing in health. In 1841, R. E. Withers was declared a doctor of medicine (M. D.) by the University of Virginia. He entered upon the practice of medicine as resident physician in the Baltimore almshouse in the years 1842 and 1843. Thence he moved to his native county, where he practiced for about fifteen years. When the war came on, Doctor Withers offered his services to Virginia, was commissioned as major in the Virginia forces on April 24, 1861, and soon was made colonel of the 18th Virginia regiment of infantry. He served with his command in all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia until he was disabled by wounds. Being incapacitated for field duty, he was put in charge of prisons and hospitals in Danville, Virginia, where both his knowledge of medicine and his experience as a soldier made his services very valuable to the Confederacy. In this position of trust and honor, the "surrender" found him.

It was at this time that Colonel Withers gave up the practice of medicine. Shortly after the close of the war, he founded the "Lynchburg News," which he edited with vigor and ability for two years. Then he removed to Richmond and edited the "Enquirer." In his editorial conduct of these papers, Colonel Withers wielded a trenchant and vigorous pen, and did no little towards crystallizing public opinion in regard to many vital questions of that tempestuous era.

This was the period of reconstruction, which is considered by the Southern people and by fair-minded historians, as darker than the era of the war. The Underwood constitution, drawn up by the "black and tan convention," was completed, and it was proposed to submit it to the people for their ratification. If this constitution had been accepted, Colonel Withers would have been elected governor of Virginia. In spite of this fact, he took the stump and went from the Atlantic ocean to the remote southwest urging the people not to ratify the Underwood constitution. This was one of the most famous canvasses ever made in Virginia.

Though Colonel Withers was the choice of the people for

governor, he withdrew in favor of Gilbert C. Walker, a Northern man living in the state, as many thought that no native born Virginian could be elected.

In 1873, Colonel Withers was a presidential elector. January 1, 1874, he became lieutenant-governor. In 1875, he entered the United States senate, to represent the state of Virginia, now fully restored to the Union. No more faithful senator ever represented a state at the national capital. In 1885, Colonel Withers was appointed United States consul at Hong Kong, China, where he served faithfully until the change of administration threw him out of office. Since 1889, Colonel Withers has taken little part in political affairs. He has never been what is usually styled a politician, but rather a public man of a high order, both as to character and as to ability. Before the war, he was a Whig; the reconstruction measures of congress made him a Democrat.

Colonel Withers has a statesmanlike mind and, under favorable conditions, might have reflected honor upon a cabinet position. In Virginia, he is regarded by many in the light of an old Roman senator; and his fame as a canvasser and a campaign speaker will long endure.

In the midst of his busy activity, Colonel Withers has found time for social relaxation and for mingling with his brethren. Since early manhood, he has held membership in lodges, chapters, commanderies, and encampments of Masonic bodies of both the York and the Scottish rites. He has held all the subordinate and all the supreme offices in these organizations, and also of the grand encampment of the Knights Templar, having served as grand master in this from 1883 to 1886.

In church matters, Colonel Withers has been no less prominent and influential. For many years he has represented the Wytheville Episcopalians in the diocesan councils, first of Virginia, and, since 1892, of southern Virginia. One of the first delegates to enter the building and one of the last to leave the council, is Colonel Withers, of Wythe parish. His venerable form and snow-white beard are familiar to all that attend the meetings of the council of Southern Virginia. His voice is often heard in debate; his opinion is often called for by the bishop.

In matters of canon law, Colonel Withers has hardly an equal in southern Virginia. His earnestness in discharging his duties to the church and her interests is one of the commanding features of his character. For nearly forty years he has represented the Virginia Episcopalians in the general convention of their church. In that gathering of distinguished churchmen, Colonel Withers always commands attention and respect, his opinions carrying great weight with men from many sections of the country.

For some years, Colonel Withers was a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution, Washington, District of Columbia, and, on the death of the famous Professor Joseph Henry, whose funeral was made a national event, Colonel Withers was one of the speakers selected by the Smithsonian board to represent them at the funeral.

In conclusion, we may say that Colonel Withers is a typical representative of the old Virginia gentleman. He belongs to that class whose word was as good as their bond; who paid their debts at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar; who taught their daughters to be modest and their sons to be truthful and brave.

On February 3, 1846, Robert E. Withers married Mary Virginia Royal, of Lynchburg, Virginia. They have had twelve children, of whom nine are now (1906) living.

Colonel Withers' address is Wytheville, Virginia.

MICAJAH WOODS

WOODS, MICAJAH, was born May 17, 1844, at "Holkham," in Albemarle county, Virginia. His parents were Doctor John Rodes Woods and Sabina Lewis Stuart. On both sides of his family he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His first American progenitor on his paternal side was Michael Woods, who, in 1737, received a patent for a large tract of land in what was then Goochland county, from which Albemarle county was formed in 1744. The wife of Michael Woods was Mary Campbell, who belonged to the clan of which the Duke of Argyle was the head. Michael Woods' son, William Woods, the great-grandfather of Micajah Woods, was a member of the legislature of Virginia from Albemarle county, in 1798 and 1799, and his son Micajah was a member of the Albemarle county court from 1815 to 1837, and high sheriff of the county at the time of his death. Doctor John Rodes Woods, the latter's son and the father of the subject of this sketch, was a wealthy planter of Albemarle county and was for many years considered the leading authority upon scientific agriculture and stock-raising in Virginia. He was a man of general culture and a thorough type of the old Virginia gentleman, truthful, resolute and outspoken upon all subjects—social, political and moral. He was greatly interested in the success of the University of Virginia and served upon its board of visitors from 1865 to 1872.

Through his mother, who was a woman of rare character and culture and exerted great influence upon his character, Micajah Woods, the subject of this sketch, is descended from David Stuart, county lieutenant of Augusta county from 1755 on for several years, and is connected with the Lewises, Stuarts, Prestons, Creighs, Rodeses, and other well known Virginia families.

After the usual round in the elementary branches, he was, in 1855, sent to the Lewisburg academy, where he remained one year. He then attended the Military academy in Charlottesville con-

ducted by Colonel John B. Strange, where he remained two years, after which he studied two years at the Bloomfield academy taught by Messrs. Brown and Tebbs. In 1861, he entered the University of Virginia, but soon quit the academy shades for the field of war. He first served, when barely seventeen years of age, as a volunteer on the staff of General John B. Floyd in the West Virginia campaign of 1861, and in 1862, as a private in the "Albemarle Light Horse," in the Virginia cavalry, and afterwards first-lieutenant in the Virginia State line; and in May, 1863, he was elected and commissioned first-lieutenant in Jackson's battery of horse artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, in which capacity he served till the close of the war.

Among the battles in which he participated were Carnifax Ferry, Port Republic, Second Cold Harbor, New Market, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Gettysburg. At the close of the war he returned to the university, where he first studied in the academic department for one year, and then studied law, graduating in 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession in Charlottesville, Virginia, and in 1870 was elected commonwealth's attorney for the county, which position he has filled for thirty-five years without having had opposition for the nomination since 1873, and at the November, 1903, election he was chosen for another term of four years, commencing January 1, 1904. During this long legal career as prosecuting attorney, he has probably conducted more important prosecutions than any lawyer in Virginia, the latest being the case of Commonwealth vs. J. Samuel McCue, recently convicted of wife murder. In 1872 he was made a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, a position which he held for four years, having been at the time of his appointment the youngest member of that board ever selected. Mr. Woods is a Democrat, and, in 1880, he declined a unanimous nomination for congress tendered him by the Democratic convention in the seventh congressional district of Virginia. He was a member of the presidential electoral board which cast the vote of Virginia for Cleveland for president. He has been chairman of the Democratic party in Albemarle county, and was permanent chairman of the Virginia Democratic convention which met in Staunton, in 1896, to elect

delegates to the national convention. Many of the leading newspapers of the state have prominently mentioned him as a suitable candidate for governor of the commonwealth, but he has never allowed his name to be urged for that place.

In 1881, he was elected captain of the Monticello guards at Charlottesville and commanded that famous old company at the Yorktown celebration in October, 1881. In 1893, he was made brigadier-general of the 2nd brigade of Virginia Confederate veterans, which position he held until 1901, when he declined reëlection. He has also served a term as member of the Executive committee of the Virginia State Bar association, and for two years he has been the president of the University of Virginia Alumni association of Albemarle county. Mr. Woods is a man of studious habits, but, is nevertheless sociable in disposition and a delightful companion. While at the university he was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine and a member of "The History Committee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia."

In religious preferences Mr. Woods is an Episcopalian, and since 1895, he has served as a vestryman of Christ church in Charlottesville.

On the organization of the "The Red-Land club" in Charlottesville—composed of the leading gentlemen of that section—he was chosen as its first president in February, 1905, and was unanimously reëlected in February, 1906.

He has been a great reader of books, and among his favorite authors are Shakespeare, Bulwer, Addison, and Macaulay. He is also a good classical scholar, and is familiar with Virgil, Tacitus, Sallust, Juvenal, Cornelius Nepos, Horace and Cicero.

When asked to review the experiences of his career for the benefit of the young and to make some suggestions regarding the best way to attain success, Mr. Woods replied: "Be thorough." And, indeed, such has been this exemplary man's principle of action through life. He has been a thorough lawyer, a thorough student of books, and a thorough Virginian in heart, soul and action. On the 9th of June, 1874, he married Miss Matilda Minor Morris, daughter of the late Edward Watts

Morris, Esq., of Hanover county, Virginia, and had five children: Edward Morris, Sallie Stuart; Maud Coleman, who died in 1901; Mary Watts, and Lettie Page Woods.

His present address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

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Lucy Wright

AUGUSTUS WRIGHT

WRIGHT, AUGUSTUS, merchant, banker, of Petersburg, Virginia, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on August 21, 1841, son of Jacob and Annie Elizabeth Wright. Left fatherless in infancy, and, together with an older sister, dependent upon a widowed mother during his childhood, he was early confronted with the necessity of taking up some sort of an occupation to assist in the support of the family. After such education, therefore, as was afforded by the common schools of his native village, he was, at the age of fourteen, apprenticed to the trade of shoemaking.

In 1857, he came to this country with his mother and settled in New Jersey, where he at once took up his trade and applied himself to it with characteristic energy and industry. It was not long before he made himself felt in the community, and even in the early stages of his career he gave promise of larger successes in the sphere of business organization and management. In 1868, he removed to Petersburg, Virginia, and opened a retail shoe store. His practical knowledge of the manufacture of footwear, together with good judgment and skillful management, soon increased the modest proportions of his first venture, and within a half decade he added a jobbing department. As the business grew in volume, his trade was extended into the neighboring states, and latterly was confined exclusively to wholesaling throughout the South. It is to-day one of the largest boot, shoe and leather houses in this section of the country, and its sales mount up to more than $1,000,000 annually.

In addition to his interests as a wholesale shoe and leather merchant, Mr. Wright is president of the Virginia National bank, of Petersburg; was formerly vice-president of the Petersburg Banking and Trust company; is president of the Virginia Consolidated Milling company; is second vice-president of the Virginia Passenger and Power company; and has business or directoral connections with a number of other enterprises.

Without the advantages of inherited means, or influential

friends, or even a liberal education, he has achieved success in a number of directions, and in no small degree, through singleness of purpose, a determination to do the best that was in him, and in the exercise of those rugged virtues of integrity and industry which far excel in effectiveness many others of greater ostentation. Above all he is regarded as a man of sterling worth, progressive spirit and high ideals, who earnestly desires the intellectual and social betterment of his community. He is a member of the city chamber of commerce, an active member of the Methodist church, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 28, 1861, he married Mary E., daughter of Gottlieb Scheerer. They have four sons and two daughters, living in 1906.

The address of Mr. Wright is Petersburg, Virginia.

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Jno. C. Wyson

JOHN CHANDLER WYSOR

WYSOR, JOHN CHANDLER, M. D., surgeon-in-charge of the Chesapeake and Ohio hospital at Clifton Forge, Virginia, was born near Dublin, Pulaski county, Virginia, May 12, 1854. His family name, as brought by ancestors of his father from Germany, was Weiser; and the Weiser stock has numerous descendants in Pennsylvania, where the first known immigrant to America of this name, coming from Grosse Aspeh, settled about 1710. One member of the family, Conrad Weiser, was a man of prominence in Pennsylvania before the Revolution; and during the troubled years from 1775 to 1790, by reason of his influence over the Indians, he rendered most valuable assistance to his fellow patriots in that struggle and enjoyed the confidence and friendship of General Washington. Henry Weiser, who upon coming to years of manhood determined to spell his family name thereafter "Wysor," removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia about 1750. He was enrolled among Morgan's riflemen, and was among the six "crack shots" of that corps who were selected to do special picket duty which required fine marksmanship. He was the great-grandfather of John Chandler Wysor. His son, Captain Henry Wysor, commanded a company in the War of 1812.

George Washington Wysor, son of Captain Henry Wysor, and father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer of sterling integrity, who loved his home and his own kindred intensely, and in whom this love of his own people led to a deep and passionate feeling of patriotism toward the people of his state and his native land. To an elder son, who in the fall of 1863, advised him to invest his Confederate money in "cotton, tobacco, coal, real estate, and anything else which had intrinsic and continuous value," he said: "That is good business, but it is not patriotic," and he declined to take action which would reflect upon the credit of the state and the Confederacy. After the surrender of both Lee and Johnston, although an old man, he volunteered to go to the Trans-Mississippi Region, to "fight it out to the last ditch."

He never held public office, and never sought it. Trusted by his neighbors, he was made administrator of several estates, performing his duties admirably and to the profit of those in whose interest he had been entrusted with the administratorship. His maternal ancestors were of mingled Irish, Scotch, and French blood; and his mother's family name, Charlton, is that of many well-known citizens of Virginia and other states. He married Margaret Ann Miller, who was also descended from German, English, and French Huguenot stock.

In his boyhood, John Chandler Wysor lived on the farm, and in out-of-door country life knew the tastes and interests of the country boy of Virginia. He was particularly fond of hunting; and during his later life he has found relaxation and health in that amusement. His father, "himself a worker, hated laziness and made workers of all his household." The share of family work which fell to the younger son, John, had to do especially with the care of the cows which furnished milk for the home; and in field and forest he worked beside his father, and with the negro slaves, before and during the war; and he learned to manage the colored labor of the freedmen after 1865, and was busied in such employments when he was not engaged in school.

Offered an opportunity to read and study medicine in the office and under the instruction of his father's family physician, Dr. J. L. Stearnes, he was by this offer confirmed in the choice of a life-work to which before he felt strongly inclined.

During the years which immediately followed the Civil war, "lack of cash was prevalent in Virginia;" and, in common with almost all the young people whose education was obtained during the years while so much of sacrifice and labor were required to restore social institutions and repair the waste and loss of war, resort was had to many makeshifts which would seem hardships to the young people of to-day. Amid such conditions he fitted himself to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland, where he completed a two-years' course of study extending from 1876 to 1878. In the year last named, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. Later in his professional life, in 1887-88-89 and 1895-96, he took full or

partial courses of lectures and clinics in New York city, at the New York Polyclinic.

He began the practice of medicine at Christiansburg Depot, Virginia, in May, 1878. In August of the same year, he went to southern Minnesota, where he remained for two years. He then located at Radford, Virginia, and in February, 1882, removed to the coal fields in the Kanawha valley, West Virginia, where he practiced until the fall of 1897, when he removed to his present location at Clifton Forge, Virginia.

From the beginning he devoted himself particularly to surgery; and his most successful work has been in abdominal surgery. From 1890 to 1897, he was the local surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at Montgomery, West Virginia, and on December 1, 1897, he was made surgeon-in-charge of the Chesapeake and Ohio hospital at Clifton Forge, Virginia—a position which he still retains.

As a physician in general practice, as a surgeon known through a wide section of the state, and as medical adviser and surgeon for a considerable body of railroad men, as well as in his duties in charge of the hospital, he has endeared himself to many who owe him a debt of gratitude for his professional services; and he has won the confidence and respect of the citizens of his community and his state.

Dr. Wysor is a Mason, a Knight Templar, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a Knight of Pythias. In his political convictions he has always been identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for some twenty years he has been a ruling elder in that church.

On August 27, 1884, Dr. Wysor married Alice Eugenia Pugh. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1906.

Dr. Wysor has contributed numerous articles to medical journals. His favorite relaxation he has found in hunting. Asked to offer some advice which would contribute to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life and help young men to attain true success, Dr. Wysor replies in a sentence from the well-known evangelistic preacher, the Rev. Sam Jones: "Let them stop their meanness, and be good."

His address is Clifton Forge, Virginia.

ROBERT DAVID YANCEY

YANCEY, ROBERT DAVIS, was born in the city of Lynchburg, Virginia, September 15, 1855. His father was William T. Yancey, a prominent lawyer of Lynchburg, who filled with distinction and ability the positions of commonwealth's attorney and many times a delegate in the general assembly of Virginia. Mr. Yancey's mother was Lucy E. Davis, daughter of Henry Davis, who was a first cousin of that brilliant young Major-General Robert Emmet Rodes, of the Confederacy, who under Stonewall Jackson, led the flank movement against General Hooker at Chancellorsville, Virginia, and was afterwards killed in battle at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864. On his father's side he is of English stock. His great grandfather, Captain Robert Yancey, for whom he was partly named, was a captain in the Revolutionary war, a member of Washington's military family, and his son, Joel Yancey, was a major in the War of 1812, an intimate friend of Thomas Jefferson, and owned and lived on an adjoining farm. The grandfather of Robert Davis Yancey, on the maternal side, was Henry Davis, who married a Miss Anthony, a member of a very gifted family, through whom the subject of this sketch is kin to many distinguished people in Virginia, and the West and the North. On his mother's side, Mr. Yancey's ancestry is Welsh.

He grew up in the city of his nativity, with a vigorous physique, and with the liking of the average boy for such outdoor sports as hunting and riding. He had no set tasks to perform in his youth, beyond his school work, but was full of energy and fond of work, and at that time was particularly interested in the work of a mechanic. He attended the local schools of Lynchburg, until he became old enough to enter the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, where he remained for four years, and from which he graduated in the class of 1875. For a while he engaged in the work of a civil engineer; and in the fall of 1875, he entered the law department of the University of

Yours truly,
Robert D. Yancey

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Virginia under Professors John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall, and graduated in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Upon the completion of his law course, Mr. Yancey began the practice of law in Lynchburg, where he has continued to the present time (1906) in the pursuit of his profession, with distinction and success. In the meantime, he has been honored by his fellow citizens with prominent positions of dignity and responsibility. He was mayor of Lynchburg for two terms, from 1890 to 1892 and from 1892 to 1894. At the close of his second term as mayor, he was elected in 1894 commonwealth's attorney for the city of Lynchburg, a position which he has since continuously filled for six successive terms of two years each; and under the new provision of law extending the term, he has again, in 1906, been reëlected commonwealth's attorney for a further term of four years.

In June, 1888, Mr. Yancey delivered a notable address at the commencement exercises of the Virginia Military institute. His subject was "The Possibilities of the New South, and Virginia Especially, under an Improved Technical Education directed to the Arts of Manufacture." This address contained a description of the different sections of the state, with an account of their natural resources and showed a clear comprehension of the condition and needs of the commonwealth. Mr. Yancey advanced cogent reasons for the diversification of industries and strongly favored a technical education for young men. He recounted many of "The achievements of science as applied to the industries of to-day," and impressed upon his hearers the value of practical application of scientific knowledge in the cultivation of the soil and the great field of manufactures. He gave ample praise to the eminent Virginians of the past but warned his hearers that "the past is behind us" and that if the glory of the state is to be maintained, the men of the present must be faithful and strong. And as a note of encouragement he said: "We have the same people, of the same stock, with the same abilities as in the past."

Mr. Yancey has served for many years in the state volunteer military organization, in which he has taken a great interest.

During a period of ten years, he filled various commissioned and non-commissioned offices, and was for seven years a captain. In 1887 and in 1889, under the respective state administrations of Governors Charles T. O'Ferrall and Fitzhugh Lee, he was colonel in full command of all the state troops, infantry, artillery, and cavalry that were sent to the coal fields in the southwestern part of the state, to preserve order during the strikes in those years—a position the duties of which he discharged with great firmness, tact, and ability.

Mr. Yancey is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Order of Elks, and has filled several times the various chairs in the Pythians, Odd Fellows, and Elks. His principal relaxation is found in outdoor sports, especially hunting and fishing, and he is generally regarded as one of the very best field shots in the section in which he lives.

Mr. Yancey is a member of the Episcopal church. In his political beliefs he is an old line Democrat, but he strongly opposes the extreme views of Mr. Hearst and his followers.

His address is Number 1502 Grace Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

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